

SPECIAL REPORT: CANADA'S NUCLEAR POWER MELTDOWN

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

AUGUST 25, 1997

Oh, Diana!

**SUMMER OF
SCANDAL:**

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This Week

CANADA'S
WEEKLY
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AUGUST 23, 1997 VOL. 118 NO. 34

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COVER

Oh, Diana!

44 Madam royalty, stripped of its power, needs to put on a show—and the current one is certainly a blockbuster. Last week's classy photos of Diana Rocking in the Mezzanotte suit with Egyptian playboy Dodi Al Fayed raised eyebrows around the globe. The tabloids went on high alert, hunting down dirt from Dodi's past. Meanwhile, Prince Charles was busy showing up public support for his longtime mistress, Camilla Parker Bowles. Love, jealousy, nasty backroom plotting and, of course, fate: the cards that is the House of Windsor has all the ingredients of a great Shakespearean play.



Features



Meltdown at Ontario Hydro

12 North America's largest public electric utility moved to unplug seven of its 29 CANDU reactors after a damning report accused Ontario Hydro's nuclear operation of excessive human error, degraded equipment and poor training.



Who shot Martin Luther King?

20 In 1969, pretty criminal James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to killing America's last great black civil rights leader. But now, suffering from a mental disease, Ray claims he is innocent, and he is getting controversial support from an unlikely source: King's family.

CTV's gamble

32 CTV's News 1 is geared to people on the run with an appetite for quick information. The network has poured millions of dollars into the venture without any guarantee that Canadians will watch another all-news cable channel.



From The Managing Editor

Monarchy's lost relevance



There was a time—not all that long ago—when the monarchy was a hot issue in Canada. Love them or hate them, royals were noticed about the royals. Remember the Joyce Davidson affair? Davidson was the host of a CBC television show who in 1989 committed the egregious indiscretion of counterfeiting, apropos of a royal visit to Canada, “Like most Canadians, I’m indifferent to the visit of the Queen.” Oh, Joyce? Those 11 words—so laud in today’s ethics-dominated Dominion—were fired by the CBC, the last to rise to the United States to find work.

And remember John Diefenbaker? As a young reporter in the parliamentary press gallery in the 1960s, I vividly recall the electricity whenever the Chief, in Opposition, rose in high dudgeon—much of it genuine—to smite the perfidious Grits for some new slight to the royal connection. The Liberals, closet republicans all, were removing the Queen’s picture from the Canadian citizenship courts, he thundered. They were taking the crown off post office property. They were secretly banning Dominion Day in 1116 Canada Day. They were not shaping God Save the Queen any more. They were replacing the Union Jack with a maple leaf.

Times have changed. Canada has changed. And so have the royals, although not necessarily for the better—as documented by Maclean’s London Bureau Chief Bruce Wallace in this week’s cover story. Where the monarchy once incited passion—pro and

con—it now inspires indifference. It barely qualifies as a divisive issue any more. In the casual waxy poker game, most English-Canadian, I suspect, would agree to give up the monarchy before they would agree to interbreed those dreaded words “dialect society” to the Constitution.

Although Canadians have been slower than Australians and New Zealanders to question the royal connection, there has been a steady erosion in affection. In 1980 Gallup reported that support for retention of the monarchy had fallen below 50 per cent (a threshold that Britain, too, finally dropped below last week). In 1985, Economics Research Group found that 50 per cent of Canadians still thought the Queen was “very important.” By last year, the figure was down to 14 per cent. It is bound to be even lower today.

For decades, *The Globe and Mail* prided itself on being a leading champion of royalty, its support at times verged on fawning. Lately, however, the *Globe* made a belated editorial shift, calling for Canada to slough the monarchy on the death of the Queen and to replace her with a Canadian head of state. The sky did not fall.

This winter, Belgium was debating its future. Her chances of becoming queen of England are better than her lover’s chances of becoming king of Canada.

Stephen Lewis



The Queen Mother's 50th birthday—royal support

Newsroom Notes:

Meltdown

Going critical is a “risky nuclear term” that certainly suits the latest meltdown at Ontario Hydro nuclear, says Jennifer Wells, Maclean’s National Business Correspondent. Wells, who wrote the main article for this week’s special report on nuclear power, is no stranger to nuclear affairs. In the matter of 1995, she spent two bleak weeks in Romania, investigating the



Wells with Caresh; Nichols (right) critical

slipshod project to build one of Canada’s CANDU reactors in that country. For this week’s coverage, Wells investigated the political and economic forces behind Ontario

Hydro’s stunning decision to shut down seven reactors (page 12). While Senior Writer Rae Caresh explored the often disastrous history of nuclear plants outside Canada (page 18). Science and Technology Editor Mark Nichols reported on Ontario’s aging nuclear hardware (page 18). In February, Nichols toured Hydro’s Pickering plant and interviewed Ken Talbot, then plant manager and clearly a man under pressure. When he arrived at Pickering in June, 1996, the plant “looked bedeviled,” admitted Talbot. “We’ve made it look better. But there’s a long way to go, a lot to do.” But, for Hydro’s below-standard reactors, time has now run out.



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EDITORIAL UPDATE



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AIDS Walk Canada: Direct advances in the treatment of AIDS are leaving ahead of a glimmer of hope for the 50,000 Canadian men, women and children infected with HIV. While there is still no cure for AIDS, the Canadian AIDS society and its member groups across the country are working towards a goal of ensuring that persons living with HIV/AIDS get the treatment they need. AIDS Walk Canada, an annual fundraising and awareness event, will be held in over 60 centres across Canada on Sunday, Sept. 28. Read all about it in the Sept. 8 issue of Maclean's, on newsstands on Sept. 1.

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Maclean's on the World Wide Web comes up a variety of stories from the current week's issue. Our address is <http://www.cbc.ca/maclean>



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Charles Gordon

Big-city traffic talk on the cottage wharf



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The Day

The cottage buzz this summer is not just mosquitoes. The sales (and/or) tight central Ontario, having as it did the status of post, after years of being only a threat. The little creatures cling to boats and the underside of docks, and they cut the feet of those who step upon them hard. In years ahead, they will do worse. People talk about the absence of natural predators for these (despised) pests, perhaps? and they mutter about the big boats that brought them to small lakes. Most things at the cottage are the fault of big boats.

Except for Jet Ski—*as* as they are generally called, personal watercraft, whose buzz is louder by the day. This year, the talk is more active-oriented, with the growing realization that the personal watercraft is not just a fat but an industry, and a growing one. The story is told of the lakes at one lake who exposed an elite, high-profile threat, they told their cruise operator that he would lose them as customers if he sold or serviced personal watercraft. It worked.

Similar tactics are being discussed, along with the usual philosophical questions—does one group have the right to deprive another group of its toys? On the other hand, does the other group of people have the right to deprive the first (and largely) group of its peace and quiet?

The main buzz at the lake, however, is not about that. It is about legacy traffic. There are now actual, documented cases of trail people who have moved out of Toronto because of the traffic, and there are many more people still living in the city who admit to being intimidated by it. These horror stories are told on the docks.

This is new. It doesn't seem that long ago, although it is probably at least a decade, that the big talk in Toronto was real estate—how hard it was to find an affordable place to live, how much one made selling, how much one lost buying. Anyone caught complaining about the traffic in the days would be swiftly dismissed as someone who didn't really belong in town. If you were a big-city kind of person, you would know the shortcuts, the alternate routes, the secret parking spots.

Now the fun is over. It was always tough to get out of the city, particularly on the weekend and much of the conversation derived from this, but it was more or less accepted as part of the price you paid for the advantages of living in a large city. Also, it was predictable. It always happened at more or less the same times on the same weekends, you could avoid it, if you had the flexibility, by leaving early or leaving late.

Today's situation is different. It is not that it is hard to get to Muskoka from downtown Toronto, although it is, now it is hard to get from downtown Toronto to anywhere in Toronto, or from anywhere in Toronto to anywhere else in Toronto. Real Torontonians

are complaining, not just country mice blundering from construction zone to construction zone in search of the Gardiner Expressway (which is mostly closed). Real Torontonians, the kind of people who would drive the Don Valley Parkway at rush hour just to get the circulation going—real Torontonians are now joining in the chorus of "how can anyone live in this place?"

Of course, people can. It is not necessary to be in a car to do everything in the big city. Public transit is good, although hardly cheap. Feet are good, too. But only when people venture into their cars that the frustration sets in, along with the noise, the fumes and the temper.

Finding a miracle or intelligent government action, whichever comes first, it will get worse. And not only in Toronto. Montreal traffic is no picnic. Vancouver's downtown is crowded with cars. The cities are becoming less livable for their residents, who flee to the suburbs and then drive back in each morning, making their own contributions to the pollution and the aggression.

"What is to be done?" they ask on the docks, in the lake between personal watercraft. The obvious answer: the one that has been tried and has failed again and again, is to do more of the same—build more expressways, wider streets, bigger parking garages. But the cities, as everyone who has seen it knows, are never satisfied. They fill the expressways, the streets, the parking garages, and then wait more. The city is more crowded with cars and more people leave it.

It is true, if you are a fan of traffic jams, to watch cities attempt to solve the problem without actually doing anything decisive. They get little concrete islands in the middle of intersections and make the sidewalks put

out strangely, calling it traffic calming; they change streets to one-way and then back to two-way; they allow parking only on alternate Wednesdays and establish special lanes to be used by cars containing three people and a brown dog. Nevertheless, the traffic, like a stream influenced only by the pull of gravity, goes where it will go.

To make the traffic go away, one has to make the cars go away. In the long run, doing anything any accomplish that. Let the traffic sit, unless worsened dramatically and people will begin avoiding it. They will, however, choose to avoid it by leaving town altogether.

The alternative to doing nothing is to show leadership and courage. Making the cars go away means getting people on buses and subways, which means asking them to be affordable, reducing fares instead of increasing them all the time. It may cost, but it is the only way to give citizens back to people.

Toronto, of course, was known for that, for being a people city, a city that worked. For the most part, Canada's other cities fit that description as well. All of them can be ruined by letting the cars take over. They are like extra mammals and nothing else than either

Opening Notes

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

Canada's other Parliament Hill

Traditionalists who think that Parliament Hill is in Ottawa have a surprise coming: there is also such a place in Quebec City. Quebec's National Capital Commission—a two-year-old regional government body made fed in the federal agency of the same name—has started offering English-speaking visitors a self-guided walking tour of "Parliament Hill," which occupies 50 points of interest near the promenade boulevard. According to commission spokesman Denis Angers, the term "Parliament Hill" is simply a translation of "colline parlementaire," the local word for the French-Quebecers use to describe the vicinity. "It's an entirely accurate term because the national assembly, which is a parliament, is on a hill," says Angers. "Our device to use the term 'Parliament Hill' is at no way intended to confuse or offend."

But it may not be that simple. Ever since the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s, Quebec politicians have been using nationalistic language to sort their province apart. The translation, however, can be taken to anti-English phrases: "The English have never called it 'Parliament Hill,'" says Jean-Marc Lebel, a historian and author of a new guidebook for the Old City, "and I wouldn't have translated it as it." Luc Noppen, an architectural historian at nearby Laval University, sees an ulterior motive behind the commission's use of the term. "The sovereigntists want people to associate Quebec City as a capital as the same level as Ottawa," says Noppen. "Maybe they think they can get their point across better by creating confusion between the two."



National assembly, an alternative notion?

The modern appeal of an ancient art



Sharna, with costume, slowly

These days, traditional Indian dresses both at home and abroad are painted to celebrate their wedding day, while in Montreal, mehndi is used to ward off evil. But now, thanks to celebrities such as supermodel Naomi Campbell and actors Demi Moore, Mira Sorvino and Liv Ullmann, mehndi has spread to the ranks of the hip and trendy. "It's very popular right now," says Vancouver mehndi artist Sonia Sharma, who sees a growing number of non-Indians at the New Vision Hair Design. "It is an

accompany or adornment for everyday, not just formal celebrations." Customers can have their hands, arms, feet, legs or even their backs painted in a process that can take anywhere from 10 minutes to three hours, and cost \$5 to \$100, depending on the detail of the design. So why the sudden widespread popularity? "People," says Sharma, "find it interesting and beautiful." Sharma enjoys

Mothers for jobs

Quebec's uncertain political climate has spawned a number of protest groups, but none with as acronymy oomph as MCHCAB. Susan Erdeby and her son, Steven, of Laval, Que., recently set up Mothers Against Their Children Having to Leave Quebec because they believe the Parti Quebecois government's deft slashing and separating actions are leaving the company and forcing Quebec youth to go elsewhere. "I want them to have a choice," says Susan Erdeby, a bilingual housewife and not just say. "I have to leave because there is nothing here." The group's nearly 50 members plan a letter-writing campaign to federal and provincial politicians of all stripes this fall to sensitize them to the problem. Erdeby, 53, has firsthand experience. Her daughter, Barbara, 36, moved to Toronto in 1994 and has no plans to return to Quebec. And son Steven, 24, a McGill University law classmate student, is uncertain about what he will do once he finishes school. Steven, who describes himself as bilingual, says he wants to stay in Quebec. "But if I can't find a future here, then I'll be forced to leave."

Reform party took 'crackpots, nig-nogs'

The only way that the right in Canada will ever again form a federal government, political pundits theorize, is if the Conservatives and Reform start splitting the vote and merge. Even the Tory premier of Ontario, Mike Harris, said after the last federal election, when Jean Chrétien's Liberals again walked away with a majority, that the two parties must unite.

Conservative Leader Jean Charest quickly shot down the notion, but speculation persists that such talks could make him a stronger contender with Reform Leader Preston Manning. Now, another staunch Tory has come out firmly against such a merger. "I would go back to having a Liberal again, but I believe I would have anything to do with the Reform party," former federal cabinet minister John

Crabtree told *Maclean's* last week. "Because if the Reform party ever makes it, it will be the end of Canada." Crabtree, whose memoir, *No More Silence*, is to be published in October, recounts his 20 years in politics. First as a government Liberal and then as a Conservative, New Democrat and then as a federal Tory.



Crabtree: The real of Canada

says the differences between the Tories and Reform are just too great. For one thing, he is prepared to see Quebec treated as a distinct society with separate powers, while Reform is not. Besides, he added, the Tories were the first to occupy the right-of-centre "Reform split." Crabtree argued in his typical colorful manner: "There were the conservatives that started a new party and took all our crackpots, nig-nogs and dangerous kooks—and we want them back."

Bumpy ride for a new ambassador

Gordon Giffin was sworn in as U.S. ambassador to Canada last week. For the Ottawa lawyer, who is to take up his post as Ambassador by Labor Day, it will be some thing of a homecoming. Born in Springfield, Mass., Giffin was raised in Montreal and Toronto for most of the first 17 years of his life when his father headed the New York Life Insurance Co.'s Canadian operations. But even before arriving in Ottawa, Giffin is finding all controversy. Two conservative U.S. newspapers, *The Washington Times* and *The Star*, have raised questions about Giffin's relationship with a woman convicted in a 1992 kidnapping scandal. Giffin chaired U.S. President Bill Clinton's election campaign in Georgia that year, when Jeanette Garrison, owner of a home-care company called Healthpartners, donated some \$60,000 to the campaign. Garrison, later accused of kidnapping her son, was later indicted on charges of kidnapping her son, was later indicted on charges of kidnapping her son.

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *London*, Edward Taylor (10)
2. *See You in New York*, Ben Huh (Blackwell) (10)
3. *Secreted*, Stephen King (10)
4. *The Englishman Boy*, Guy Vanderhaeghe (10)
5. *Apprentice*, Emma Carroll (10)
6. *The End of the Road*, Jonathan Hill (10)
7. *Shining Darkness*, Peter Doyle (10)
8. *Wanted*, John Grisham (10)
9. *Breakers*, Arthur Miller (10)
10. *Devil in the Mind*, Elizabeth George (10)

NONFICTION

1. *Angels in America*, Caryl Churchill (10)
2. *Empty, Empty, Empty*, David Foster Wallace (10)
3. *The Way We Live Now*, Henry James (10)
4. *Love, Death and the End of the World*, Jeffrey S. Geller (10)
5. *See You in New York*, Ben Huh (10)
6. *The Perfect Storm*, Sebastian Junger (10)
7. *Prozac Nation*, Elizabeth Wurtzel (10)
8. *Shine Darkness*, Peter Doyle (10)
9. *The God of the Living*, David Foster Wallace (10)
10. *The God of the Living*, David Foster Wallace (10)

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Home after the war

David Foster Wallace is a hot Comedian. Not soldier who walks away from the combat and makes a homecoming, but a homecoming in hopes of finding his pre-war life. Wallace's new novel, *Underworld*, is a story of a man who returns home after the war and finds himself in a world of war.

Foster of Raleigh, N.C., was inspired to write this book by family stories handed down by his great-grandfather.

Passages

DIED: Acclaimed Canadian director Jean-Claude Lauzon, 43, and television star Marc-Sébastien Gagnier, 27, who the Oscars 1996 he was being awarded as a member of the cast of *Les Étoiles* in the Bay of Quebec.

South: Lauzon, a former bush pilot with more than 2,000 hours' flying experience, and Gagnier, his girlfriend of two years, were returning from a hunting and fishing trip when the accident occurred. Lauzon was a 17-year-old high school dropout, working in the streets of Montreal when André Pelletier, an administrator at the National Film Board, believed in him and stored him back to school. Lauzon went on to direct two critically lauded feature films: *Un Zou Lou* (1987) and *Les Étoiles* (1996).

Lauzon also directed TV commercials. Though a major star in Quebec, he appeared on television since the age of 11, when he appeared in *Phila de l'Annie*. In recent years, he played a prostitute in the dramatic French TV series *Jamais*.

DESIGNATED: As the world's oldest living human, Canadian Marie-Louise Meunier 117 on Aug. 29 by *The Guinness Book of Records*, after the former tie-holder, 122-year-old Jeanne Calment of France, died on Aug. 5. Meunier, who was born in Saint-Louis de Kamouraska, Que., lives in a nursing home in Carleton Place, near North Bay. Meunier, who smoked until she was nearly 100, has outlived two husbands and eight of her 12 children. Now almost totally blind and deaf, she has 75 grand children, 60 great-grandchildren and 55 great-great-grandchildren.

DIED: Editorial cartoonist Len Norris, 83, whose work appeared in *The Vancouver Sun* for 38 years until his retirement in 1988. He was a Vancouver hospital, of complications arising from surgery.

CHARGED: Hollywood actor Christian Slater, 27, with molesting a 12-year-old woman after he allegedly had a man at the stomach at a party-banquet in Los Angeles. Slater was fined \$70,000 bail.

MELTDOWN

BY JENNIFER WELLS

SPECIAL REPORT

Carl Andagiaci given his chairman's pinky ring is a little and others a thin smile. A very thin smile. He has just come from yet another meeting with a crowd of Ontario Hydro staffers at the mega-corporation's unimpeached headquarters in downtown Toronto. He has had 40 such meetings "around the system," as he says, since landing a booby-trap report in the lap of the utility's board of directors last week. The report, written by a nine-member SWAT team of U.S. nuclear experts handpicked by Andagiaci, heralds a nuclear emergency, as a corporate colossus that damns the utility's nuclear operation as a problem-plagued, man-made horror. As a result, seven of Ontario Hydro's 39 CANDU reactors, the jewel in the crown of the once-hopeful Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AEC),

will be shut down while Hydro resources will be concentrated on re-engineering the remaining troubled 32. Justice will be written down, money purchased elsewhere, and loans that should have gone to pay down the corporation's \$30-billion debt will be redirected into the "recovery" of the 32 reactors. Total tab as much as \$6 billion. The economic and human consequences, says Hydro chairman Bill Farlinger, are enormous.

The job of testing what will be a wrenching turnaround falls to Andagiaci, the chief nuclear officer brought in from the United States last January to assess the woes of North America's largest electric utility. Andagiaci is not expecting all of Hydro to fall on its knees in a line. "We're going to find those people and get them out of here," he says clearly of those who fail to jump on the band-

wagon. "I've encouraged them, and I encouraged them today, to find employment elsewhere because the employment I find for them they may not like." Take management. "There's people in management that shouldn't be in management and they don't want to be in management, but it's the only way they can get more money."

"These people," are, according to the report, the chief reason for the dreadful state of Ontario's nuclear plants. The 64-page assessment documents operations that are "manifestly unacceptable," which is the same as saying substantially below nuclear industry standards. In scrutinizing the reactors—A and B stations with four reactors each at Pickering, 40 km east of Toronto, another four reactors further east at Darlington and seven reactors at Bruce A and B stations, 256 km northwest of Toronto on Lake Huron—the authors cite excessive human error, degraded equipment, and reactor control room employees who receive just half the training hours of their U.S. counterparts. There are workers too tired to work had never up the ladder, and senior managers who do not know what subordinates are doing. Deficiencies, say the authors, exist in virtually all performance areas. The problems are well-known, are long-standing and have gone unaddressed. Within the next 12 months, all four units at Pickering A and the three units in the Bruce A facility will be shut down, though the utility will not say if they will be shut down forever. The heavy water plant at Bruce, however, will be shutdown temporarily, given that sufficient supplies exist for the CANDU program.

The specifics in the report itself and in the volumes of supporting material are shocking. "The status of radiation protection is less than adequate to prevent the spread of contamination and to control radioactive materials," it says. "Uncontrolled contaminated material has



Farlinger: 'evidence of deterioration'

been discovered at the Bruce A north warehouse." Inspections at the Bruce station are being delayed, "such as those for the shutdown cooling heat exchangers that are critical to the 'Vogtle test' run." On Darlington, "There are no processes in place to ensure long-term, safe operation of the station." On Pickering, all leaks, water leaks and broken gauges. All hot design modifications to all units left engineers without accurate blueprints to ensure their safe operation. "The air systems at one of the facilities didn't meet seismic criteria," said Andagiaci in an interview last week. Which facility? "I'd rather not say which one." Why not? "I don't think it's important."

And on it goes. Upon receiving the report last week, Ontario Hydro CEO Allan Rapin, a Hydro leader who had been in the top executive's chair for just 2½ years and whose idea it was to get Andagiaci onboard, resigned. Farlinger declines to say whether he asked for Rapin's resignation. "We had a lot of discussions with Dr. Rapin," he says obliquely. And he refuses to put a number on the payout to the CEO who was paid \$264,000 last year.

The cost of the analysis of what went wrong on Rapin's watch and those of his predecessors has already run into millions of dollars. Ontarians are questioning whether the board has given enough thought to the billions it now intends to spend. "We need to be damn sure that the recommendations are appropriate," says Arthur Deshaies, executive director of the Association of Major Power Consumers. Deshaies is not anti-nuclear. But he questions whether a board can adopt such serious, and expensive, recommendations after such short-termism. David McFadden, chairman of the Stakeholders Alliance for Electricity Competition and Consumer Choice, says his group hopes the \$8-billion-plus it headed for very careful Ontario government review—to ensure that, as he puts it, "good money is not being spent after bad." McFadden gives top marks to Farlinger and Rapin for exposing the too-secretive, monopolistic Crown corporation, but he says he can't see how addressing the nuclear problems in isolation makes any sense at all, given current efforts to open the entire industry to competition. As for the press, they went out. "I want to ask all

Pickering reactor oil leaks, water leaks and broken gauges





SHOWING THEIR AGE

BY MARK NICHOLS

In the belly of the nuclear beast, the massive cores of the reactors rise ominously to a height of more than 45 m, their radioactive interiors visible only through the thick windows of airlocks. One level up at Ontario Hydro's sprawling Pickering station, 40 km east of Toronto, steam-driven turbines crouch under an array of blue, green and yellow pipes. Nearly many of the 25 years' worth of spent nuclear fuel rods stored at Pickering lie beneath 5.5 m of water in an evenly shimmering tank. Inside the plant, it is hot, noisy and hectic as members of the 3,000-strong workforce go about their business. And as a typical day earlier this year, all seemed well. Two of Pickering's eight CANDU reactors were shut down for routine maintenance, while the remaining six sent about 3,000 megawatts of electricity surging into the provincial grid—enough, in normal circumstances, to supply every home, office and factory in Metropolitan Toronto.

But beneath the surface, there were warning, potentially deadly problems at Pickering and elsewhere among Hydro's 29 working reactors—in last week's report on the corporation's nuclear division, *Environnement* demonstrated. The flaws go beyond the poor safety training and sloppy operating practices highlighted in the report. Ontario's CANDUs are ageing old—and the last venerable A units at Pickering and three more at the Bruce generating station on the shores of Lake Huron, all of which Ontario Hydro has decided to mothball, may never resume operation. Because the reactors, which went into service between 1971 and 1979—and were designed to last 40 years—are plagued by troubles that include

worn pressure tubes, which will soon be in need of replacement, faulty steam generators, and safety features that fall short of the standards set by the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB), the federal body that regulates the nuclear industry. "For years, Ontario Hydro has been living in a dream world," says Gordon Edwards, spokesman for the Montreal-based Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility. "Now, they're experiencing a shock of recognition and admitting that everything is not OK."

Hardware failings have also crept at the two Canadian-operated CANDUs outside of Ontario—at Gentilly, Que., and Point Lepreau, N.B. At both reactors, corrosion, has thinned some fuelier pipes that carry radioactive heavy water from the reactor core to steam-generating boilers. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. of Ottawa says the corrosion has been arrested, but Julie Dwyer, of the Saint John, N.B.-based group People Against Lepreau, worries that the deficiencies in Ontario's nuclear network may affect all CANDU operations. "The safety margins have not been good," says Dwyer. "It's really frightening."

Nuclear officials maintain that many of the equipment problems are normal and acceptable. "You have to look at the level of control," says Gary Skaggs, a vice-president at Mississauga, Ont.-based Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the Crown corporation that designed and exports the CANDU. "All machinery, including nuclear reactors, shows wear and tear after a length of time." But David Martin, spokesman for the Pickering-area anti-nuclear organization Durham Nuclear Awareness, insists that Ontario Hydro and other

reactor operators in Canada face a "fundamental technology problem." Ontario Hydro is shutting down its oldest reactors because they have too many defects—and I predict that they will never be restarted."

When the CANDU (for Canadian deuterium uranium reactor) was designed back in the 1950s, its basic features were supposed to make it more versatile, cheaper to operate and safer than its competitors. At the heart of the CANDU are pellets of radioactive uranium dioxide fuel inserted into pencil-shaped sheaths that, in turn, are grouped inside six-metre-long pressure tubes. Hundreds of tubes are installed in each reactor, where heavy water—also known as deuterium oxide, a molecule containing an extra-large hydrogen atom—flows the movement of free neutrons generated by the uranium. This increases the chances that the neutrons will split uranium atoms and release their pent-up energy in a controlled chain reaction. When that happens, energy is transferred to the heavy water, which heats ordinary water to create steam that drives turbines to produce electricity.

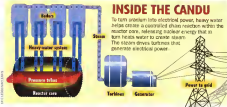
As with many reactors, flaws were inadvertently built into the CANDU from the start. One problem stems from a decision to fabricate pressure

tubes for two of Pickering's four reactors from a tin and silicon blend called incoloy. But incoloy tubes were prone to corrosion and blistering. As well, Pickering's two other reactors experienced a maddening number of leaks, including unexpected pressure tube vibrations that gradually weakened their structure. The extent of the flaws became dramatically apparent in August 1985, when a six-metre-long gash appeared in a pressure tube in Pickering's No. 2 reactor, spewing heavy water into the plant and shutting down part of the station. Over the next nine years, all four Pickering's reactors were refitted with new tubes at a cost of about \$1 billion.

Many of the same inherent design problems have affected the four Bruce A reactors. But that plant's worst disaster was set in train when maintenance workers in 1986 left a protective lead blanket in the boiler of Bruce's No. 2 reactor—a blunder that was not discovered until six years later. By then, the blanket had melted, sagging, ruptured lead into the steam and severely damaging the boiler. "That was not a good time," recalls Ken Talbot, the Ontario Hydro official who was running Bruce at the time. By 1995, with the damaged reactor also in need of new pressure tubes and facing a total repair cost of about \$500 million, Hydro took the unit out of service.

Now, the other three Bruce A reactors and Pickering's four are poised for retirement as well—after Bruce reactors because of boiler troubles, and all three will need retubing within the next decade at a cost of well over \$1 billion. The Pickering A units, with their relatively new pressure tubes, still require costly upgrades to bring their safety features in line with current AECB requirements. The other Pickering units have a single emergency shutdown procedure: in an emergency, neutron-absorbing rods drop into the reactor core, halting the nuclear process within seconds. But they lack the newer reactors' backup system that drops the reactor by injecting a soluble "poison" into the core—a feature that would cost millions of dollars.

In another telling admission of defeat, Ontario Hydro now plans to spend about \$400 million—not to repair the mothballed reactors, but to upgrade equipment at the eight-year-old Pickering and Bruce and four at eight-year-old Darlington station 75 km east of Toronto. "After years of failure," says Narm Rishin, director of nuclear research for the Toronto-based environmental organization Greenpeace, "Hydro is asking Ontario's taxpayers to pay the bill again for one last attempt to make nuclear technology work." In the end, Ontario Hydro's stunning confession of past failures could point to a more prozed and error-free century ago, when Ontario and Ontario may have bet on the wrong technology in



FAIL FROM GRACE

High-cost nuclear power loses popularity

On the north shore of Long Island, roughly 100 air miles east of New York City, sits the basic and bewildering concrete pile of the Shoreham Nuclear Generating Station. The plant sits more or less in the middle of a 20-hectare site defined by a high steel fence as three sides. Long Island Sound is on the north. The guards at the gate have little to do because the Shoreham station, finished in 1980 at a cost of \$7 billion, was decommissioned shortly after and has overcracked out a single kilowatt of electricity for the nearby, smooth Long Island, with the town's shore of the hill. Shoreham is primarily an ugly reminder of bureaucracy: it's bugging. For the world at large, it could also be a symbol of the nuclear power industry's steep and continuing fall from grace.

Across North America and Western Europe, many governments and utilities are returning to more conventional methods of producing electricity because of the soaring cost of nuclear power, the real or potential hazards posed by the plants that produce it and widespread claims of managerial ineptitude. Shoreham is more evidence of all three concerns. Planned, designed and built over a 30-year period by the Long Island Lighting Co., known to residents of the area as LILCO, the generating station was to have had a capacity of 1,300 megawatts, enough to power a city of 800,000. Soon after its completion, crews fired up the reactor for a test run that lasted one day. Testing never resumed because then-New York Gov. Mario Cuomo refused to approve the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's plan for evacuating the area in the event of an accident. Because the Long Island Expressway is the only escape route, says Scott Denman, executive director of the Washington-based Safe Energy Communications Council, a public interest group, "the fact is that you simply cannot evacuate Long Island." And because Shoreham's license had been annulled,



Shoreham after the 1986 explosion and fire: 'complicated technology'

the cost of taking the reactor apart was \$400 million more than it would have been before the test.

Nuclear power's sagging popularity is rapidly doing so around elsewhere. As of Jan. 1, 1996, Denman said, only four countries—France, Japan, India and South Korea—were building two or more new reactors. In total, only 34 nuclear power plants were under construction around the world, "which is the lowest in more than a quarter-century." Of those 34, 27 were in Asia and Africa. Meanwhile, Denman said, at least 34 nuclear generating stations have been shut down globally because of technical and other problems. Germany, for example, has abandoned 37 plants and kept only 18. The industry currently operating worldwide—roughly 420—is expected to drop to fewer than 340 early in the next century. "The problem is that the industry basically went from zero to 60 in the span of a decade and a half through the '60s and middle '70s," Denman said. "It was tremendously complicated technology, put started into the marketplace by people who had no background in dealing with the problems they would face."

The cost of nuclear power figures largely answer those problems and a comparison with other fuels is revealing. An energy source is generally regarded as efficient if it costs no more than five cents per kilowatt-hour on a consumer's bill. Hydroelectric power tends to cost from two to eight cents, gas from three to five cents, coal, five to six cents, oil, six to eight cents and nuclear, 10 to 12 cents. While those calculations are based on the U.S. experience, experts say that the rates

would be about the same in most other Western countries. Although ample economies may shape the nuclear future, cost is also a factor. Probably no one knows exactly how many nuclear meltdowns have occurred in the past half-century—or how many people have died as a result—but published accounts suggest there have been dozens. The ramblings of Three Mile Island and Chernobyl will perhaps in the end have as much to do with the fate of nuclear power as anything else. Yet on Long Island, Shoreham, technically decommissioned, offers only opportunity. One proposal is to turn its deep-water harbor into a terminal for a ferry service across the Sound to Connecticut.

RAE CORRELL

When you put 16 million people into a minivan you need a second



In 1994, the world's first minivan rolled off our assembly line. That minivan opened the door for others to follow. And yet, 13 years and over five million models later, we still lead the pack. In fact, half of all minivans sold are built by Chrysler. Our success hinges on 16 million customers (give or take a few). Their ideas and opinions led to countless innovations and improvements. Like Easy Out Roller Seats™ A 32% larger windshield. And a second sliding door. So if you're thinking of buying a minivan, why not look into a Chrysler? With 16 million already on board, you'll find it surprisingly easy.

CHRYSLER
minivans



Tuelling pens

Ottawa turns up the heat in the unity debate

It was only a war of words, but the blistering exchange between the federal government and Quebec appeared to signal a deepening mood in the unity debate. Ottawa's usually low-key minister of intergovernmental affairs, Stéphane Dion, was first off the mark early last week, firing off a four-page open letter to Quebec Premier Lucien Bouchard. In strikingly direct language, the former University of Montreal political science professor called into question key planks in the separatist platform, beginning with the vexed question of whether Quebec has the legal right to secede unilaterally. Quebec deputy premier Bernard Landry—acting on behalf of a vacationing Bouchard—shot back with an scathing five-page response, denouncing Dion's letter as undemocratic and an attempt to "change the rules of the game."

In an interview, Dion told *Maclean's* that one of his goals was to stir up public debate, suggesting that Bouchard would prefer not to discuss the process of secession until after a 1995 vote. "The difficulty with Canadians is that we don't have any sense of tragedy," the minister said. "Many other countries enjoy us far less, but it is a quality that can become a fault." Dion's latest move suggests that Ottawa is warming up for another showdown with Quebec. This fall, the federal government will try to convince the Supreme Court of Canada that a unilateral declaration of independence would be unlawful. Even though Quebec plans to boycott the case—politically, not law—it will decide the issue, Bouchard says—the court's findings are sure to inflame the unity debate. Already, there is speculation that Ottawa is tightening its stance on Quebec, focusing less on the benefits of federalism—"Plan B"—and turning up the heat under "Plan A," which champions the perils of sovereignty. While Ottawa has often denied that either plan exists, Dion has acknowledged the difference between the two approaches: the first involves reconciliation, while the second, he says, is the "rules of secession."

Even so, the federal government is still treading too carefully, according to an increasingly vocal group of Quebec nationalists. For them, strong talk is overdue. As a nationalist rally held last week in the Montreal suburb of Lasalle—which vowed overhangs for the No side in the October 1995 referendum—complete with police and a flurry of Canadian flags, about 1,000 people showed up. They angrily demanded that the city council start a unity revolution that supersedes parties from the rest of the province in the event Quebec opts to leave Canada. Federalist Mayor Michel Lussier refused to go that far, but he was clearly unsettled by the incident. "I'm not interested in a sequel to the Plains of Abraham," he said after the meeting.

It was earlier activities by such demonstrators that set the stage for the clash between Dion and Landry. In July, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna wrote a letter to a pro-independence group in Montreal, supporting their federalist views but stopping short of specifically endorsing partition. When Bouchard heard of the letter, he went on the offensive, attacking McKenna during the annual pre-



Dion: questioning the separatist platform in strikingly direct language

elections, took place earlier than in south in St. Andrews, N.B. In an open letter at the time, Bouchard sharply rebuked McKenna and accused him of lending credence to partition, which he condemned as "one of the most reprehensible aspects of Plan B."

But while McKenna appeared disconcerted at having offended Bouchard on the eve of the province's meeting, Dion seemed to welcome the attack as an opportunity to score points for the federalist cause. Backed by a recent Southern/COMPOS Inc. poll showing that 45 per cent of Canadians agree that partition may be an option for those who oppose independence, Dion came out swinging in his letter to Bouchard. Among other points, he attacked the Quebec premier's assertion that there is no support for partition in institutional law. Hammering the point home, he cited the views of two prominent Quebec separatists. Blaise Gagnon, MP Daniel

HOTEL DE VILLE



Sevenshouters outside Lasalle city hall say they demand for a resolution supporting partition

Tarp and Eric Landry (Globe & Mail). Both men have acknowledged that territorial concessions might have to be made for separatists who wish to remain in Canada.

Landry shot back the next day taking issue with Dion's contention that a Yes vote of 50 per cent or more would fall far short of the consensus required for such a significant change. Quebec entered Canada with a parliamentary majority of only a few votes, Landry pointed out, and Newfoundland's decision to join the federation was supported by only 32 per cent of island voters. "According to you," Landry concluded, "does a simple majority suffice to enter Canada but not to leave it? That would be absurd."

If Dion's letter and the unilateral declaration of independence case are indeed part of a hardening Liberal approach to the sovereignty, then it is "wonderful we caught" up to now, says Benoit Pelletier, a constitutional law professor at the University of Ottawa. He cautions, however, that such maneuvers could backfire in Quebec if pushed too far. Others are prepared to go further, warning that Plan B tactics will only help the separatist cause. "It's clear in polls that each time Quebecers are provoked by Plan B, or one of its manifestations, the Yes [vote] goes up," says Jean-Marc

Lévesque, president of the Montreal polling firm Groupe Lévesque & Lévesque.

But while tough talk may incite some Quebecers, it plays well outside the province. "The rest of the country wants some assurances that, in the event of a Yes vote, Ottawa is going to act to preserve its interests," says Glen Williams, the chair man of political science at Ottawa's Carleton University. Others put it quite bluntly. "Dion's letter was right on," former federal Treasury minister John Crosbie told *Maclean's*. "The people of Quebec have to understand what the situation is going to be if they leave Canada. It's not going to be, 'Kang, kang, good-bye—we're going to miss you.' We're going to go for their goods and they're going to go for ours."

Those sorts of warnings are precisely what Quebec's partitionists want to hear. By early last year, there were at least 10 such groups in the Montreal area and about a dozen more scattered around the rest of the province. In the past year, one Montreal-based group has been particularly aggressive. Headed by Montreal air-conditioning contractor Gary Shapiro, the Quebec Committee for Canada bought ads in bus shelters in June and sent out 500,000 postcards to sovereigntist areas warning of the costs inherent in political uncertainty. Shapiro, 42, is a duly admitted lawyer with a long history of political involvement to counter separatism. "This is the sovereigntist's biggest lie," he asserts. "They have no say in it because it is not exactly what they're doing."

Shapiro's group has also been instrumental in convincing several Quebec municipalities with large English-speaking populations to pass unity resolutions, most of which openly support partition. So far, 40 municipalities, mainly along the Ontario border and on the island of Montreal, have adopted resolutions. But the campaign has not been entirely successful. The council meeting in Lasalle last week developed into an angry confrontation outside when a small Quebec bloc "One man crumpled the Canadian flag."

On the other side of the debate, 85-year-old Barbara MacDonald, divided out in red and white, had to surrender the stick in her hand held Canadian flag as she passed through the security check at the front door. Like many anglings, the Lasalle residents has become more politically active since the 1985 referendum. "I think English people are very scared," said MacDonald. "I think now we have to start fighting."

In the end, Leslie Mayer led the crowd that the proposed resolution was not municipal business. Like some other federalists, Leslie believes the partition movement could do more harm than good—a view shared by Westminster Mayor Peter Trevis. The mayor, who calls the concept "a recipe for violence," believes few francophones favor the division of the Montreal region. "Right now, what we need to do is talk to the francophone individuals out there," says Trevis. Once more, Canadians may find they are drawn into an apparently intractable debate, whether they like it or not.

BRENDA BRANSWELL in Montreal

There is a place
where Sunday dinner is still considered family time.

Where people know all of their neighbours by name.
And go to sleep at night with just the screen door closed.

There is a place where people have time for hobbies.
A place where values refer to a way of life, not the
cost of possessions.

It's the land of place most of us think of whenever we take the time to
actually stop and think. A place some say is hard to find.
And maybe they're right.

But that doesn't mean you can't enjoy a taste of it every now and then.



To discover the wines of Sawmill Creek is to discover what good wine is making
is all about. The ability to craft wines of substance and flavor at prices that
make them a pleasure to enjoy. Wines that you would consider good honest value.

Like our well-balanced Chardonnay or our full bodied Merlot. Just two
of the selections our winemaker is very proud to recommend.

SAWMILL CREEK
Life is good. And so is the wine.



Canada NOTES

BREAST-FEEDING OK

British Columbia's human rights tribunal, in a landmark case, ruled that breast-feeding in public is permissible. The decision, which is expected to guide other provinces, was in response to complaints filed by female co-workers about that a colleague breast-fed her child at a public event related to work.

VANIER TO RETURN

National Defence Headquarters said Gen. René Vanier, who vanished for 12 days in June before being found near death in Ottawa's Rideau River, is ready to return to work next month. No public explanation was given for why Vanier, who has high security clearance, disappeared.

HOSPITAL CRITICIZED

A report commissioned by the Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre in Halifax concluded that Dr. Nancy Morrison would likely not have been charged with first-degree murder had the hospital reported the suspicious death of a patient promptly and openly. The case against Morrison is expected to involve euthanasia. One of the report's authors said doctors illegally involved with crimes of mercy usually face lesser charges.

SHOULDERING THE BLAME

The Toronto Transit Commission accepted responsibility for a subway fire that forced hundreds of passengers to flee through thick black smoke on Aug. 6. The transit commission said it will pay compensation for all reasonable claims.

LEADER OF THE PACK

The newly formed Saskatchewan Party, made up of four Conservatives joined by four Liberal defectors, elected former Liberal Ken Klassen as its interim leader. The right-wing party hopes to be designated the official Opposition, a move Liberals plan to fight despite now holding fewer seats.

AIRWAIVE FLAP

The Alberta government said it plans to repeal action against the directors of CRJA despite a federal audit showing them in a conflict of interest over \$800,000 received from the radio station. The province said it has no jurisdiction because the money went through the CRJA Foundation.



STRIKING ODOR:

Residents and tourists were holding their noses in Vancouver as municipal garbage rotted during a run of hairy weather. A municipal garbage strike that began on Aug. 6 forced some municipalities to clean away offending debris themselves, while recycling dumpsters overflowed in downtown alleys. Workers belonging to the Canadian Union of Public Employees voted 59 per cent on Aug. 10 in favor of a wage increase totaling two per cent over three years, but a two-thirds majority was needed to ratify the deal. The city said it has no more money to offer.

Hospital saved

For many Franco-Ontarians, the reprieve fell short of the mark. Last week Ontario's Health Services Restructuring Commission reversed its decision to close the province's only French-language hospital. The panel ruled that, while Ottawa's Montfort Hospital will suffer dramatic cuts in funding and services, the facility will remain open. More than 100 staff and patients who gathered around a television for the announcement applauded the reversal, then settled into an uneasy quiet as details emerged. The Montfort will be reduced to providing ambulatory care, with the number of beds cut by two-thirds to 60. Emergency services will be limited to "urgent care," with

gravely ill patients sent to other hospitals. And without seriously ill patients, the Montfort's role as a teaching hospital will be thrown into doubt. "Just lost a part of my culture, a part of my life," said Cris Lacour, team leader of the diagnostic imaging department.

To its supporters, the Montfort is a symbol of minority-language rights. Some 154,000 francophones live in Ontario, and a pre-hospital rally drew 30,000. The region's 300,000 francophones were supported from Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and Quebec Premier Lucien Bouchard. Said Montfort inpatient Pierre Lefebvre of the new Montfort: "You can be born in French, you can die in French but if you're sick for more than one day in French you [must] go somewhere else."

Nanoose showdown

The Pacific salmon dispute between Canada and the U.S. is set to flare as part of the federal justice department challenged British Columbia's right to close Vancouver Island's Nanoose Bay salinity base on Aug. 22. In the lawsuit filed in B.C. Supreme Court, Ottawa contended that the province has no right to

cancel the seabed lease to deprive the U.S. navy of the torpeda-test range. B.C. Premier Glen Clark, however, said he still intends to order the U.S. away and despite the test Canada's fishermen, meanwhile, escalated their own battle by spending two days fishing for U.S. naval mines. Alaskan fishermen have already intercepted hundreds of thousands of sockeye heading for Canadian waters.

Gypsy dreams



Romani refugees: they are empty, disappointed, ignored

As she rifled on the dirty floor of a Prague train station last November, feeling all blows from neo-Nazi skin heads, Karolína Banošová cried out for help. No one responded. Eventually, the battered 25-year-old student made her way back to her home in the northeastern Czech town of Ústí nad Labem to nurse her cuts and bruises. It was then that she decided to start a new life in Canada, a country she perceived as "a land of peace." Banošová told her gold necklace and one earring for a plane ticket to Toronto. She arrived in May as a visitor at Pearson International Airport. Intending to claim refugee status, but backed down when she faced Canada's Customs officials. "They were white," she recalls sitting in the Toronto office of immigration lawyer George Kalyas. "I assumed they wouldn't want to look at me because I was dark-skinned." Instead, she went to a refugee shelter and heard about Kubicek, who later filed her claim.

Banošová's pair of white officials came from all-time of prejudice that she has endured as a member of the stateless Roma and Sinti, known throughout the world as Gypsies. Originally from India, the Gypsies number about 12 million worldwide, and migrated to Central and Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages. Historically

they have lived in poverty at the margins of society and have long been persecuted as vagrants and criminals. Hitler's Germany exterminated 500,000 during the Second World War, leading political scientist positive Europeans to use only the terms "Roma" and "Sinti"—sever the more derogatory "Gypsy." In Prague the police term is Roma—although not everyone uses it. "They are overtly discriminatory against," says Prague human rights lawyer Jád Váňberg. "Many firms make it a stated policy not to hire them." The plight of the Czech Republic's estimated 300,000 Roma was dramatized for Canadians last week when immigration quotas suddenly skyrocketed in the wake of a documentary about Canada's refugee process that was broadcast on Czech television on Aug. 6. By the middle of last week, 350 people a day were calling the Canadian Embassy in Prague to ask about seeking asylum. "Normally the number is zero," Chague of Dublin Terrace Mooney told *Maclean's*. At home, Canadian officials faced themselves counting reports of "hate crimes of Gypsies." Growing on the country, according to René Mercier, a spokesman for Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Mooney said the 30-minute TV broadcast—which profiled Banošová and a few other Roma families in Toronto—seemed to have

given many others the impression that Canada has a special program for Roma refugees and would even "give them plane tickets on the money to buy them" if that Canadian officials, he added, had already noticed an increase in the number of Czech romani claiming refugee status on arrival in Toronto, ever since a previous requirement was waived in 1999—as it was for Gypsians fleeing the Czech Republic. Particularly since early June, the numbers of Roma seeking asylum in Canada appeared to be on the rise. Mooney said, and the phenomenon seemed to affect even Czech romani. Canada has so far made no moves to find out if scam artists or people using others at work in those towns, leaving such questions to the Czech police. "We have no evidence of that, but we strongly suspect it," Mooney said.

Lawyer Kubicek, who emigrated in 1968 from what was then Communist Czechoslovakia, said his Roma client list had reached 40 by August, up from just five last January. "I have been getting dozens of calls daily," he said. "I could have 30 more cases next month."

An media coverage of the Nova TV documentary's aftermath played into the Czech Republic's heated knowledge debate about the country's treatment of its largest visible minority. Czech President Václav Havel labelled the "mischief" an effort by officials in the town of Ostrava to buy tickets to Canada for local Roma. "I see that two groups live here, Roma and white, who do not fit together and do not wish to live together," said the weekly magazine. "It's not racism, just the opposite. We want to be like Roma." The deputy chairman of the Prague Republic's Party also chairman, saying he was pleased the TV report had "moved in Gypsies their romantic plot, which once upon a time, unfortunately, also brought them to our country."

In an effort to ease rising ethnic tensions, Czech Prime Minister Václav Klaus held an urgent meeting with leaders of the Roma community, where he promised to approve housing and employment opportunities and fight discrimination. That satisfied Roma leader Karel Štekl, who then urged his people to stay in the country.

The controversy is an embarrassment to the Czech leadership, whose nation has already been granted a place in the world's conscience by having had to apologize to the European Union. The Czechs argue that they share Western Europe's culture and values—including a concern for racial tolerance and equality that a series of scandals over racism against Roma had raised serious questions about that commitment even before the issue arose to Canada.

In the spring, lawmakers debated revoking parliamentary immunity after a suspected MP escaped prosecution for hate-mongering, despite calling Roma "an unclean waste that must be eliminated." Then, the government's Council for Nationalities adopted the police and courts had been "convinced" of initially acquiring 15,000 Roma who in 1993 closed a Roma teenager into a crew, where he drowned. There has been a steady rise in violence against Roma since the fall of communism in early 1990—up to 20 attacks a month in 1996. "In a democracy," says rights activist Nevojšić, "people who have Roma feel more comfortable among them." Meanwhile, 10,000 to 15,000 Roma were left stateless due to a new citizenship law passed just before the "velvet divorce" that separated the Czech and Slovak republics on New Year's Day, 1993.

Throughout Prague, Roma can be seen standing around train stops smoking cigarettes or crowded at front of shops begging for money. While the country as a whole has near full employment, the Roma population experiences jobless rates higher than 50 per cent. And Roma have always been linked to crime in the public mind. Indeed, the derogatory word for them, *čigani*, has become virtually synonymous with poverty and crime in the pejorative term "gyp" evolved from Gypsy in English. The situation is little different in neighboring Slovakia, which has an estimated 400,000 Roma, or, for that matter, in countries as far west as Britain and Ireland.

In Germany, where tens of thousands of downcasted Eastern European Roma migrated after 1990, officials have already had to deal with the issue of the refugee question now facing Canada. Amnesty International in 1993 condemned 20 major incidents in which Romanian townspeople burned Gypsy homes and chased away the inhabitants. But in late 1992, Bonn declared Roma refugee claimants—most of them Roma—its "refugees" rather than "political" refugees and gave Bucharest a \$20-million "refugee" package in late 1992. Then, tough new border measures allowed Germany to send many others back to Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

In Prague, the outlook for Roma remains bleak. Jitka Orlíková, 38, was trained as a cook but never found work in her field. "I was told by many restaurants that they couldn't have dark-skinned people like me," she said. She works as a cleaning lady in Smíchov, a poor suburb. Fourteen-year-old Šárka Demetrescu dreams of being a teacher, but like most of the Roma children in Smíchov, she attended a school for physically and mentally disabled children, which did not qualify her to go on to high school. The Solidarity and Tolerance Movement, a local activist group, says 75 per cent of the students in "special schools" are Roma children sent there because they speak non-Czech dialects or because they showed behavioral problems at conventional schools. "I want to continue my education," Demetrescu says with downcast eyes. "But I don't know if I'm smart enough." According to the 1991 census, just one per cent of Roma in the Czech Republic, even a television glimpse of Toronto can be highly enlightening.

Yet the numbers coming to Canada are still relatively low. Although Citizenship and Immigration does not keep statistics by ethnicity, it documented 183 refugee claims filed by Czech citizens in 1996, which have risen to more than 400 so far this year. The number that reached the Immigration and Refugee Board last year was 164—out of a total of 26,000 claims from all over the world. A number of the Roma, say officials, withdrew their claims when they saw how slow the process was.

Banošová was not one of them. She names her parents in Ústí nad Labem, but is optimistic about her life in Canada. Her sister has joined her, as has her seven-year-old daughter. Banošová now takes English classes twice a week and hopes one day to find work as a flight attendant. Hoping that, she will take "whatever job is available." Above all, she hopes to set up a Canadian association to help fellow Roma refugees start a better life.

NOELI MOOREHEAD with RALPH D'AMICO in Prague



WORLD NORTH KOREA

Children in crisis

In North Korea, they call the concept *jeog*. It means total self-reliance, the radical doctrine of *Joong-ri* (let Kim Il-sung that the hard-line Communist state can solve all its problems with no outside help). True to form, his son Kim Jong Il, who took over when his father died in 1994, banned foreign television cameras throughout two years of fooding and this year's severe drought. But last week, he finally opened the door a crack, desperate to attract more food aid and limit the starvation that experts now fear will kill tens of thousands of people this winter. "It is a choice between saving face and saving lives," said David Toyon, director of the Christian aid group World Vision.

Aid agencies say thousands are starving to death

After returning last week from delivering supplies to the country's 12 orphanages, "They are having to admit they have a problem bigger than they've ever dealt with before."

That admission has come hard. Official censors still kept news crews and aid agency photographers away from the worst-affected areas, and waved their hands in front of any lens pointed at badly emaciated children. But the scope of North Korea's crisis can no longer be hidden. A host of international relief workers, as well as a group of visiting American politicians, described the country of 24 million as already in the grip of a severe famine, with most people living on a quarter of the daily calories they need. The United Nations estimates more than

five million are near starvation. "I saw an elderly man hating himself next to a stream," said Toyon. "He looked like he just stepped out of Auschwitz."

The country is undergoing its worst drought in more than 50 years. Farmers are harvesting just 30 per cent of the usual summer yield, producing only enough to feed the country for about a month. Corn stalks that are normally two metres tall are this year only waist high and partially rotted. If there is no rain within a week or so, say North Korean officials, the autumn rice crop will also be wiped out. According to UNICEF, 30,000 children are now "severely malnourished"—the public term for starvation to death—and Toyon fears that number could soon grow to 30 times that.

For many of the most vulnerable, it is a matter of life and death. The *Joong-ri* doctrine that continues between North and South Korea, even with preliminary talks under way on a peace agreement to replace the truce that ended the 1950-1953 Korean war. This month, the latest meeting between Pyongyang, Seoul, Beijing and Washington.

Empty food shelves in Pyongyang: a choice between saving face and saving lives

he should have weighed at birth," remembers Haddie. "It was like holding a lead."

Earlier this year, the UN World Food Program issued a global appeal for 293,000 tonnes of food for North Korea. But experts say the country's real shortfall is 113 million tonnes. So far, about 327,000 tonnes has been pledged internationally. Canadians are increasingly involved. Ottawa has sent \$2.5 million in food aid since April and this month pledged an additional \$4.5 million. The church-supported Canadian Food Grains Bank has shipped rice, wheat and barley worth \$4.5 million and is preparing to send another 63 million in grain. In addition to its children's program, World Vision is building five noodle factories, which are expected to feed 50,000 North Koreans a day by September. Oxfam Canada and CARE Canada are also getting up. None of the groups is complaining about the public's response. The real problem is getting the food to the people. "We are in a much worse distribution situation than we were last year in Zaire," says Toyon. "And there is not even a war on inside the country."

Further complicating the international relief effort is the dangerous game of brinkmanship that continues between North and South Korea, even with preliminary talks under way on a peace agreement to replace the truce that ended the 1950-1953 Korean war. This month, the latest meeting between Pyongyang, Seoul, Beijing and Washington.



Malnourished child: a severe famine

adjourned with an agreement even on an agenda. North Korea accused American officials of withholding food aid as a bargaining chip in talks. South Korea, in turn, said Pyongyang is merely at the table until it gets the aid it wants. For months now, the South Koreans have also accused the North Koreans of sabotaging the food for their selves, a new blotting by the Communist state last week. The state department, however, distanced itself from that allegation. "As far as we are able to judge, nearly all our resources have been put into devoted at helping young children," spokesman James R. Kelly told reporters.

In fact, Canadian visitors have been impressed by the mismanagement of North Koreans to overcome their plight. In a land where regimented activity is as familiar as exhortation to love "Great Leader" Kim Jong Il, thousands of able-bodied people—with young, middle-aged and elderly—work back and forth with picks and shovels head watering the fields. "Everyone we talked to is absolutely convinced that their leaders will save them, that this is solvable," said Toyon. "For them, nature is the problem."

In the centrally planned economy was in trouble even before the food supply was ravaged by a hail storm in 1994. Floods in 1995 and 1996 and this year's drought. The collapse of the Soviet Bloc in 1990 robbed North Korea of both markets and cheap supplies. Necessity has compelled it to open up to outsiders. While vowing never to abandon communism, Pyongyang has recently made a series of trading agreements with China, Japan and Hong Kong. Last month, 40 South Koreans arrived to set up a nuclear power program. The government has opened a free trade zone on the border with China and Russia. And business people from China, Japan and Hong Kong are moving into the country, mostly in the investment and trade sectors. "I have seen quite an increase in the past three months," says Pyongyang-based commodities trader Dhanish Sarna rainwater, who has also spotted Americans in town seeking opportunities. "It's a very slow process, but things are happening."

Even those grudging reforms could be halted if the country's current crop fails. Many theories have sprung water because there is not enough water flowing to provide sufficient electric power. In the shantytown capital, the nighttime streets are dark as the government tries to save on lighting. And the aid effort is still slow. South Korea and the United States only recently abandoned their earlier opposition to a major relief program. North Korean officials, imbued with the *Joong-ri* ideology, remain reluctant to give up whatever the freedom of movement they need. "It's the politics of adults," says Toyon, "that will end up killing the children."

NOEL MCGIBBIS in Toronto

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World NOTES

McVEIGH SPEAKS—BRIEFLY

Connected Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh was formally sentenced to death after borrowing five words as a Supreme Court justice to cryptically suggest the real theme lay with federal authorities. "Our government is the patient, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example," McVeigh said, quoting from a 1933 opinion by Justice Louis Brandeis. It was the first time McVeigh had spoken out in court. During his trial, he was portrayed as deeply angry over the fiery attack by federal agents on armed outlaws in Waco, Tex.

MIR COSMONAUTS RETURN

Russian cosmonauts Yelisey Yeliseyev and Alexander Lazutkin returned to Earth from the damaged Mir's pole station and were expected to land at still children about an accident on June 25 when Mir collided with its cargo resupply ship. Their two Russian replacements and 410 S-astronaut were due to begin next repair work this week.

THAILAND GETS A BAILOUT

The International Monetary Fund agreed to back a \$1.6-billion international loan package for Thailand, following the collapse of its troubled financial sector. It was the biggest bailout since Mexico's \$40-billion rescue in 1995. Thailand now faces at least two years of tough economic and financial restructuring.

SEEKING AMNESTY

The man who helped murder South African Communist leader Chris Hani in 1993 said he hoped living the popular politician would bring a right-wing coup that would destroy attempts to end apartheid. Glue Derby-Lewis, a former MP, provided the gun that his accomplice, Janusz Makuszko, used to kill Hani. Both men were given life sentences, but asked the investigative Truth and Reconciliation Commission to use its powers to grant them amnesty.

After President Bill Clinton diagnosed Bosnia with "murdering U.S. envoy Richard Holbrooke and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright," McCarty made clear the growing

PLO PAYS FOR TERROR

A lawsuit against the Palestine Liberation Organization by the family of Leon Klinghoffer, who was murdered aboard the hijacked Israeli cruise ship Achille Lauro in 1986, was settled out of court in New York City. Bearing renegade members, the PLO refused to admit any guilt but agreed to pay an undisclosed sum to Klinghoffer's family.



PAKISTAN TURNS 50:

Two Rawalpindi youths join nationwide celebrations in Pakistan marking the 50th anniversary of the country's independence. Although neighborhood kids got the lion's share of birthday attention, both nations were created at mid-night on Aug. 14, 1947, from Britain's former colonial jewel. Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif used the anniversary to urge an end to fighting with India—and among the country's own warring political and religious factions. But in violence some see as tragically symbolic of Pakistan's strife-filled history, a ceremony at the tomb of national founder Mohammed Ali Jinnah turned deadly when police fired on the surging crowd, killing two men.

Rising pressure on Karadzic

Attempts to bring hardline Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic to justice appeared to be gathering momentum. While House speaker Mike McCarty said it was "very important" that Karadzic face trial for war crimes, while the United States beefed up military presence in the shattered country and commanders increasingly worked on plans for his capture. Bosnian Serb police also vowed to stop protecting Karadzic in a deal signed with NATO forces.

After President Bill Clinton diagnosed Bosnia with "murdering U.S. envoy Richard Holbrooke and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright," McCarty made clear the growing

U.S. anger at Karadzic. He was, said the presidential spokesman, "responsible for the worst genocide since the Holocaust." Under terms of the 1995 Dayton accord that halted four years of war, Karadzic pledged to stay out of the public arena. Two years later, however, he continues to wield power behind the scenes. Last week, he scored a new victory when the local Constitutional Court ruled against a decision by his more moderate rival, Bosnian Serb President Biljana Plavsic, to dissolve Parliament and call early elections. Still, the war goes ahead anyway, and many observers believe Karadzic's fate is hanging out.

A 117,000-year-old footprint in the sand

Scientists exploring a sloping ledge of sandstone in South Africa discovered ancient fossilized footprints belonging to someone who walked along a beach 117,000 years ago. They are the oldest tracks ever found at a modern human. Lee Berger, a paleontologist at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, described the person who left the redclay small footprints as a possible "African Eve." The hypothesis one common female ancestor of all humans. Although footprints as old as five or six foot years have been found before, they belong to distant relatives of modern humans and are more like those of apes than of humans.



Leves during a 10 p.m. 'hard news, quick hits, lots of action' hour.

Business

CTV's gamble

BY BARRY CAHILL

"Rock 'n' roll television" is the label Denis Leves likes best. He uses it to describe the kind of viewing that will soon be available to some six million Canadian households—anyone who subscribes to one of the country's nine largest cable TV companies. It's all scheduled to happen on Oct. 17, when CTV launches Canada's first round-the-clock headline news service: CTV News 1, in which the executives at the Toronto headquarters network have dubbed the news channel 1 and Leves, CTV's Middle East correspondent for the past five years, has been selected to anchor the effort. "It's going to be hard news, quick hits, lots of action, four times a day, 96 times a day, seven days a week," says the 38-year-old broadcast journalist. "The prospect is a little daunting, but I think we're onto a winning formula."

CTV is certainly anxious no effort to ensure News 1's success. The network's new department is in the midst of considering what chief editor Robert Threlkirk calls "the biggest expansion we've ever seen." In the past few months, CTV's newsroom staff has increased

by 40 to 547, bureaus have been opened in Winnipeg and Calgary and existing bureaus have been enlarged in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Washington and London. Joining game-time anchor Leves to a team of six other broadcasters will come from a state-of-the-art set at the network's studios in suburban Toronto. It is a computerized, circular, revolving affair with automated cameras, magnetic tape screens, floating images, animated logos, trackloads of blond wood, even little signs of Canadian Shakespeare. "Don't ask how much it cost," says Henry Nowinski, the network's vice-president for news, as he shows a viewer around. "Just put down several million dollars."

While CTV may be incurring major expenses to promote News 1, the biggest boost came earlier this summer without the network spending a dime. It occurred when the country's leading cable operator decided to give the headline news channel a slot on basic cable. Originally, News 1 was slated for inclusion in an optional package—extra cost—with three other specialty channels, all of them li-

The network is sinking millions into its latest spinoff

crossed last September by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission. "The commission came out with the conclusion that there was enough demand by Canadian consumers for another news channel on basic," explains Jan Leves, vice-president of communications for Rogers Communications Inc., parent company of Canada's largest cable company, Rogers Cablevision.

CTV was delighted by the decision. "We had been negotiating with the cable companies for months over that very issue," recalls network president Thomas Phillips. "When they finally asked if we wanted to be on basic, I thought about it for all of two or three seconds before I said 'Yes.'"

At the moment, neither CTV nor the cable companies know precisely where News 1 will be located on the dial. CTV makes no secret of the fact that they would like to be somewhere in the vicinity of rival CBC's Newsworld, even though executives for both the public and the private networks claim the two different cable channels are not in direct competition. "We do different things," says Newsworld head Vance Culen. CTV's Nowinski agrees. "If Newsworld is the CNN of Canada, then we are going to be Canada's CNN Headline News," he argues. "Our aim is to be almost like radio, geared to people who are living at warp speed, who need to be informed but don't have a lot of time to devote to the task."

To that end, News 1's format is broken down into consecutive 15-minute "blocks." At the top of each block is a continuously updated six-minute forecast, followed by brief weather, business, sports, entertainment and human-interest. At the bottom of each block are features that change throughout the day—lifestyle, finance, consumer news, sex and sports, personality portraits and the like.

The broadcast's pool of resources, CTV has formed partnerships with other cable specialty channels and news outlets, among them YTV, Bloomberg Financial News, the Discovery Channel and The Globe and Mail, which has a licence to operate its own 24-hour financial news channel, Report on Business TV, but has not announced a start-up date. All will be feeding the headline channel's insatiable appetite for bite-sized chunks of news. "We're very dependent on our organization," says a CTV spokesman.

"It's a great opportunity for us to get exposure to a wider market," says Steve Raymond, the Discovery Channel's advertising manager. *Globe and Mail* exec vice president Steve Fetherberg, on the other hand, remarks: "We are what might be a nice little sideline in becoming a business news provider for a number of other undertakings, not just CTV."

For now, CTV declines to discuss News 1's marketing potential. Under the terms of its licence, the channel can sell 12 minutes of advertising per hour, the maximum allowed under CRTC rules. Each 15-minute block, therefore, will be punctuated by three minutes of ads. The price, still being negotiated, will ultimately depend on News 1's audience share. Given the network's intention to expand, it is not likely to be large. In recent months, CBC's Newsworld has achieved the highest ratings in its eight-year history. But even at its peak, Newsworld only attracts a 1.6 share—that is, roughly 1.6 per cent of the Canadian television audience at any time.

Newsworld executives claim not to be worried by the imminent appearance of News 1. Privately, though, many remark on the fact that last September the CRTC chose CTV's bid over a multi-line news application by CBC in partnership with Southern Star, the country's largest newspaper chain. "Newsworld and News 1 are not appealing to the same demographic," agrees Newsworld head Carol. "People who care about our kind of in-depth news coverage are not going to be satisfied with a five-second, or even a 10-second, hit." Maybe so. But CTV's executives believe there are plenty of others whose appetite for news is not nearly as large.

Channel hopping

Find all of those 24-hour news channels? Ed Robinson has a solution. "Tune into the Comedy Network," says the vice-president of programming for the soon-to-debut cable channel. "Like a break with some edge, movement, adult comedy—the place at the table where the real deal is in the eye of the day."

The new channel, majority-owned by Baton Broadcasting Inc. of Toronto, is scheduled for launch on Oct. 17, along with CTV's News 1 and five other specialty channels. Unlike the headline news channel, however, the Comedy Network and its five companion channels will not be available on basic cable. They will be packaged together in an optional tier, available to subscribers at a retail price that has yet to be decided—likely around \$2.50 a month.

In addition to the Comedy Network, there is History Television, Teletoon, Outdoor Life, Home and Garden, Teletoon Canada and Space. The Imaginative Station. As the name suggests, History Television, an Allmar Communications Corp. venture, is offering round-the-clock documentaries, movies and mini-series about historical themes told from a Canadian perspective. Teletoon, a joint effort of The Family Channel and YTV, will be the country's first all-animation station, offering cartoon classics as well as new animated creations. Outdoor Life, another Baton creation, will provide 24 hours of programming for conservationists, hunters and anglers, while Home and Garden TV promises practical home and gardening advice. Finally, Space, wholly owned by CMLM Ltd., offers 24 hours of science fiction and science fact.

The first channel to appear on basic cable, along with CTV's News 1, is money. The first phase of what is scheduled to be a dramatic increase in the number of cable channels available to Canadian subscribers. Another 16 specialty channels were licensed by the CRTC last September but most will not be available to subscribers for another two years.

The main reason is that existing cable systems have room for, at most, six or eight additional channels. But once cable operators switch to digital distribution systems—an upgrading that is currently under way—the remaining specialty channels will become available to subscribers.

Among those awaiting the digital technology are specialty channels such as Treblehouse. For 10-year children, the Canadian Learning Channel (for adults), and Prime TV for seniors. So many new channels are coming on line, in fact, that there are worries about the market can justify all the players. "There's only a little number of viewers," notes Newsworld chief Vince Culen. "At some point, the specialty channels will start feeding upon each other for audience share." For the moment, however, that does not appear to be a concern in Canada's move further along the road to that fabled 500-channel universe.



Black Robe on the History channel.



Teletoon's Captain Star

Abbie Williams on the Comedy Network



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Trucks stopped at U.S.-Mexico border delays

BUSINESS

Highway lobbyists

Dan Einwechter knows the loneliness of the long-distance trucker. Every week, his drivers at Cambridge, Ont.-based Challenger Motor Freight Inc. make the 3,800-km trip from Ontario to the Mexican border. It is a grueling, 72-hour journey, made all the more difficult by the many stops the rigs must make at inspection stations on the route. Customs delays in Laredo, Tex., alone often take eight hours. "In many cases, we arrive at Detroit and cross in 30 minutes," says Einwechter. "If you were able to cross into Mexico that quickly, you'd be leaving the ground."

While the North American Free Trade Agreement has brought the economies of the three countries closer together, it has done little to remove the bottlenecks that hinder the flow of goods along the continent's highways. Now, spurred on by the promise of increased trade, cities in all three countries are lobbying for so-called NAFTA superhighways—high-tech corridors that could cut the travel time between Canada and Mexico by up to 20 hours. The routes would be based largely on existing highways, upgraded to accommodate more trucks and outfitted with computer systems to track shipments and speed customs clearance.

In the United States, a brutal battle for construction grants has fueled the drive for NAFTA superhighways. Washington has awarded \$200 million to upgrade roads and railways over the next six years, and municipalities are fighting for their share. Congress is expected to begin allocating money this fall.

Canadian cities have also joined the campaign. Winnipeg Mayor Simon Thompson,

the most vocal proponent, has thrown his support behind North America's Superhighway Coalition, a group of more than 200 cities protesting a route along Manitoba's Highway 75, south through the U.S. Midwest to Guadalajara, Mexico. About 100 coalition members will meet in Kansas City, Mo., next month to discuss the proposal.

Other Canadian cities are trying to catch up with Winnipeg. Windsor, Ont., which consistently handles about a quarter of the \$400 billion in trade between Canada and the United States, formed a task force last month to promote Ontario's Highway 401 as a NAFTA superhighway. "Whole communities developed around stagecoach lines and then railway lines," says Sandra Pugasello, a Windsor MPP who is spearheading the task force. "NAFTA superhighways would have the same effect."

So far, Ottawa has taken a hands-off approach. Last summer, then-Transport Minister David Anderson publicly endorsed the superhighways concept. But because highways are a provincial responsibility, Transport Canada has declined to endorse specific routes.

Some critics say the federal government must do more. "If Canada wants to be a player in this, Ottawa's going to have to do what the United States has done and come up with some bucks," says David Bradley, president of the Ontario Trucking Association. For the time being, however, the federal government seems comfortable watching from the backseat.

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Interesting
Gum Fact
#15:



The crew of a British Royal Air Force dirigible (blimp) crossing the Atlantic in 1911 hastily jawed several pecks of gum in order to patch a leak. The men were told to chew as if their lives depended on it...

Freudent: Tastes Great. Wan't Stick.



Ross Laver



Personal Business

Confusion in the skies

Catch potatoes, take note. After several false starts, countless broken promises and one hugely embarrassing flop, the battle lines are now being drawn for the long-awaited war between the direct-to-home satellite TV industry and Canada's cable companies.

For consumers, the showdown is both good news and bad. Good, because the arrival of competition in what previously was a seller's market will mean more choice, better customer service and—very likely—lower prices. But bad because in the coming months the rival camps in this battle for eyeballs will launch a barrage of contradictory advertisements aimed at attracting or retaining subscribers. Figuring out which service offers the best package of programming for the lowest cost is going to be about as easy as finding your nose.

It's hard enough just to keep track of the players. For a while, it looked as though the most formidable of the satellite entrants would be PowerDirectTV, a joint venture between Montreal-based Power Corp. and General Motors' DirecTV, the leading U.S. satellite broadcaster. Instead, PowerDirectTV chose to bow out on the grounds that the regulations governing the industry were too restrictive and would render it all but impossible to turn a profit.

As a result, the first satellite operator to hit the airwaves was tiny Alphastar Canada Inc., which began signing up subscribers in March with a basic package of 60 channels for \$800 a year plus \$499 up front for a digital tower and TiVo-style dish. The deal was sweet, right? Well, it was a disaster. It was being for the fact that its parent company, Tee-Com Electronics Inc. of Milton, Ont., was simultaneously engaged in a high-risk effort to crack the U.S. market. When that failed, Tee-Com was forced to seek bankruptcy protection. Unable to find a buyer for Alphastar Canada, the receivers finally shut off service to its 2,000 subscribers on Aug. 7. Now, all the launched new Star Choice Communications Inc. of Fredericton, which

began operations in late April. Almost immediately, Star Choice merged with HomeStar, a rival venture owned by the country's second-largest cable firm, Shaw Communications of Calgary, which obviously wanted to cover its bets. Star Choice won't say how many customers it serves, but claims to be on track to reach its target of 60,000 after one year. Subscribers pay \$999 for the hardware and \$37 a month for 50 TV and 30 commercial free radio channels.

Although Star Choice recently launched a high-profile ad campaign, the real fireworks won't begin until the fall when ExpressVu Inc. of Toronto finally rolls out its service after two years of delays, technical glitches and management changes. An arm of the rapidly rising BCE Inc. telecommunications empire, ExpressVu has purchased the rights to the DSH Network brand name from Echostar Communications Corp., a Colorado-based operator known for aggressive pricing. But while Americans can buy a basic Echostar receiver

and dish for the equivalent of \$275, ExpressVu plans to sell the same equipment in Canada for \$399, with more sophisticated packages costing \$599 and \$999. (Because they are programmed differently, a set-top box purchased in the United States will not function in Canada.) "In the United States, the various players are heavily subsidizing the equipment to attract subscribers," says Michael Neuman, ExpressVu's president and CEO. "We don't think there's a need to do that in Canada. If we did, we'd be leaving a lot of money on the table."

Perhaps, but in competition in benefits, discounts are inevitable. Already, Star Choice has matched ExpressVu's prices in set-top boxes. Meanwhile, the country's biggest cable operator, Rogers Communications Inc. (which owns Bellnet), is bracing for war. "I guarantee that cable will always beat satellite on price and be more than competitive on programming," says Rogers vice-chairman Phil Lund. The satellite services, naturally, claim the reverse. Let the battle begin.

As the satellite TV industry takes flight, it's a challenge just keeping track of the players

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Business NOTES

LAYING DOWN THE LAW

Mutual fund managers will not be burned from personal stock trading under a new code of ethics proposed by the Investment Funds Institute of Canada. But the regulations, slated to take effect in January, will impose detailed reporting procedures and prohibit managers from buying into private stock issues. Complaints that do not comply could be ejected from IFIC.

FREE TRADE FOR CANADA

New provinces said they would sign a deal to lower trade barriers. The hold-out is B.C. Premier Glen Clark, who opposes a plan to eliminate policies that require municipalities, schools and hospitals to buy goods within their province.

A REALLY BIG SHOE

Payless ShoeSource Inc., an aggressive U.S. discount chain, will take a giant step into Canada this fall with five Toronto-area stores. The Topeka, Kan.-based retailer operated 4,200 U.S. stores and posted sales of about \$3.2 billion last year.

KING OF CONTAINERS

Canadian Pacific Ltd. cemented its status as North America's largest container-shipping company by acquiring Britain's Contship Containers Ltd. for an undisclosed amount. The buy-out, along with CP's recent takeover of Lakeshore Shipping Co. of Toronto, P.E. Inc. doubles the company's annual revenues to more than \$2 billion.

REPAK FOUNDER FALLS

The two largest shareholders in struggling Repak Enterprises Ltd., former founder and CEO George Parry to step down in favor of Repak president Steve Laroche. Silvestro International Partners Ltd. and Paloma Partners LLC, both of Greenwich, Conn., boosted their combined stakes in the paper producer to 20.6 per cent on Aug. 1, when Repak was required to convert \$130 million in debentures into stock.

FRACMASTER FOR SALE

Alfred Eden, chairman and CEO of Edmonton-Fracmaster Ltd., is selling his controlling interest in the Calgary-based oil-field services company for an estimated \$50 million. The Geneva-based billionaire said he plans to sell his shares wisely so the company's current management will receive interest.

Eaton's biggest sales job

Six months after it sought bankruptcy protection, insolvent T. Eaton Co. Ltd. unveiled a plan to save its 127-year-old retailing empire. "This company has the spirit and the ability to bounce back," CEO George Kovach told cheering workers at the company's flagship Toronto store. To mark the occasion, Eaton's flew in employees from stores across Canada. "This is a very important day for us," said Howard Mahoney, furniture department manager at Eaton's downtown Montreal store. "We know what we have to do." Under the plan, Eaton's proposes to repay its creditors in two stages, with some cash up front and the rest by 1999 at eight-per-cent annual interest. The money will come from

the sale of real estate, pension plan surpluses, and the possible sale of Eaton Credit Corp. and part of Eaton Credit Card Trust. Another \$140 million in cash and loans would come from Eaton's of Canada Ltd., the parent company controlled by the Eaton family. Eaton's creditors have until Sept. 8 to vote on the restructuring plan. If they reject it, Eaton's could be forced into bankruptcy. Some U.S. vendors that are owed money by Eaton's have vowed to reject the plan unless the debts are immediately repaid in full.

Store employees at Toronto rally: "We know what we have to do"

Warner's new hit man

One of the world's largest record companies to revive the company's flagging market share. The 47-year-old Victoria native will become senior vice-president of Warner Music Group Inc. of New York City, part of the Time Warner empire. "The name of the game is discover, sign talent, and we believe he has that ability," said Robert Daly, co-chairman of Warner

Bros. Studios, which runs Warner Music's three labels—Decca, Atlantic and Warner Bros. Records. Foster, previously vice-president of Atlantic Records, has won 34 Grammys as producer of such stars as Céline Dion and Whitney Houston. The announcement was a disappointment for Edgar Bronfman, the head of Montreal-based Seagram Co. Ltd., who was reportedly attempting to install Foster in a senior position at Seagram's Universal Music Group.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Canada's central bank expects the economy to grow at an annual rate of four per cent for the rest of the year. While the dollar's recent decline against the U.S. greenback raised concerns that interest rates could soon rise, the Bank of Canada's quarterly report predicted the dollar would appreciate as the economy surges ahead. The bank's bullish outlook was backed by a housing-starts jump to an annual rate of 144,700.

The mood among stock market investors was more pessimistic. The Dow Jones industrial average closed seven per cent below its recent record high, with investors spooked by disappointing corporate earnings forecasts. But U.S. wholesale prices declined for a record seventh month in a row and an increase in the number of Americans claiming unemployment benefits foreshadowed worries that low unemployment will unleash wage and price pressures.

"Retail sales for July suggest that consumer spending has picked up from the second-quarter's lull."

—Canada Trust

"A softened slump in the Canadian dollar compares the odds that the Bank of Canada will bump up the benchmark bank rate again. The exchange rate's slide has left it close to the level that triggered the first rate hike at the end of June."

—Scotiabank

HOUSE PRICES

Average cost of an existing home



Source: Bank of Canada



Personal digital ID
can be used to stop unauthorized users from
accessing a computer as well as to protect
data transactions over the Internet.

can be used to stop unauthorized users from accessing a computer as well as to protect data transactions over the Internet.

To date, the most widely used commercial biometric system is the Handkey, which reads the unique shape, size and movement of people's hands. Originally developed for nuclear power plants by Recognition Systems Inc. of Campbell, Calif., the Handkey earned its big break last year when it was used to control access to the Olympic Village in Atlanta by more than 65,000 athletes, trainers and support staff. "That showed the world that biometrics works," says Bill Spencer, RSI's vice president of sales and marketing. Among scores of other applications, the Handkey has been installed in airports in Toronto, New York City and other centers so that frequent travelers can present their hands instead of passports while clearing immigration.

Around the world, the market is growing rapidly. Malaysia plans to equip all of its airports with biometric face-scanners to match passengers with luggage. And Japan's largest maker of ATM machines is developing new cash dispensers that occur people into scanners.

The first commercial biometric, a hand reader used by a Wall Street firm to monitor employee attendance, was introduced in 1974. But only in the past few years has the technology improved and prices dropped sufficiently to make them commercially viable. "When we started four years ago, I had to explain to everyone what a biometric is," says Keith Chiswick, Metro's vice president for marketing. "Now, there's much more awareness out there."

Not surprisingly, biometrics also raise thorny questions about privacy and the potential for abuse. David Bujisic, a policy analyst for the Electronic Privacy Information

Center in Washington, worries that governments and industry will be tempted to use the technology to monitor individual behavior. "If someone used your fingerprints to match your health insurance records with a credit-card record, asking you regularly for health care, cigarettes and fatty foods," says Bujisic, "you would see your insurance payments go through the roof." In Toronto, meanwhile, critics of the welfare fingerprinting plan complained that it would stigmatize recipients by forcing them to submit to a procedure widely associated with criminals.

Nonetheless, biometrics boosters carried the day in Toronto—as they are doing in many other communities. As Bowman puts it, "People will get used to biometrics." It is increasingly crowded and complicated world, biometrics may well be a technology whose time has come.

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The Reasoning Behind the Strength of Some Letters as Set Letters to the Strength of Others

by Andrew Green &
Paul Brown
Nov 28, 1997



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The keyless society

Students who want to enter the University of Montreal's CERSUM Athletic Complex need more than a conventional ID card—their identities must be authenticated by an electronic hand-scanner. In some post-California housing estates, a key alone is insufficient to get someone in the door. So is her voiceprint or even a photo. And soon, customers at some Japanese banks will have to present their irises for scanning before they can withdraw their yen from ATM machines.

All of these are applications of biometrics, a little-known but fast-growing technology that involves the use of physical or biological characteristics to identify individuals. In use for more than a decade at some high-security government institutions in the United States and Canada, biometrics are now rapidly gaining in the everyday world. Already, more than 10,000 facilities, from prisons to day-care centres to a Los Angeles sports bank, monitor people's fingerprints, irises or other physical parts to ensure that they are who they claim to be. Some 60 biometric companies around the world pulled in at least \$2.5 billion last year, according to Erik Bowman, an analyst with CardTech/SecureTech, an company that manufacture shows Bowman expects that figure to mushroom to at least \$50 billion by 1998.

Biometric security systems work by stor-

ing a digital record of some unique biometric feature. When an authorized user wishes to enter or use the facility, the system scans that person's corresponding characteristics and attempts to match them against those on record. Systems using fingerprints, facials, voices, noses, retinas and faces are already on the market. Others using typing patterns and even body odors are in various stages of development.

Fingerprint scanners are currently the most widely deployed type of biometric application. Thanks to their growing use over the last 20 years by law-enforcement agencies (Bowman's figures exclude the expensive, highly specialized systems used by police), 50 million U.S. states now use biometric fingerprint verification systems to full would-be welfare recipients in Ohio, municipal politicians in Metro Toronto voted to do the same, with a pilot project beginning next year.

A fingerprint-scanning system developed by Toronto-based Mytec Technologies Inc. and Canada's handful of biometric companies, is already in use at RCMP headquarters in Ottawa and at the Louvre museum in Paris. Another Canadian firm, American Biometric Co. of Ottawa, has developed a \$300 fingerprint scanner, the Biomosec, that

New security
devices scan
fingerprints,
eyes, even
body odors



Peter C. Newman

Earning the right to run the country

Watching and listening to the recent meeting of provincial premiers at St. Andrews, N.B., I kept thinking, "How is it possible that one of these guys even bothers to consider the possibility of having national policies based on some such profound philosophical concept as 'Don't feed the monkeys'?"

This summer silliness may have been caused by the fact that my wife, Alice, and I were sitting aboard our sailboat on Georgian Bay at the time, and depended for coverage of the conference on CBC radio, plus the odd glimpse on various pub TV sets. But even that limited contact made it obvious that despite the fellowship that comes from working in shuttles, the 10 premiers accurately reflected what's happening in our country these days: Canada is at war with itself. Any police officer knows that it is far safer to face professional infanteries in uniform in fairly neutral areas. And that is why our situation is so dire: persons. Every time Lucien Bouchard appears in any context that could lead to compromise, the Quebec premier stokes the idea. On August 12, 1997, declaring "Non, I won't play," at the close of the conference, he picks up his marbles and goes home.

It is time we took him at his word.

With three exceptions—Frank McKenna of New Brunswick, Roy Romanow of Saskatchewan and Brian Tobin of Newfoundland—everything the other premiers said (and presumably thought) sounded as though they believed Lucien had been out in the sun too long, and would soon come to his senses. Their rhetoric was vague and perfunctory, with an sense of euphoria in their political horizons, no indication that they realized how critical our situation has become. And in the end, even the relatively enlightened three went along with the gag, deciding on the conference's last day, to decide nothing, except to meet again in the fall.

Settled in the process were the usual suggestions of the Business Council on National Issues. This is one of the most intelligent organizations yet put together on the island unity issue. The meticulously drafted document recognizes the on-erupt of personal and provincial equality of Canadians—no dear to westerners. At the same time, it calls for recognition of the Quebec legislature's special role in protecting the French language and culture. The words "distinct society" are absent from the BCNI brief, which is based on deliberations of two special conferences it convened on the issue about a year ago attended by cross-sections of interested citizens. Indeed, the draft proposals don't necessarily reflect the personal opinions of the 150 CEOs of major corporations who make up the BCNI's membership.

Aberia's Ralph Klein, who agreed to present this constructive initiative on behalf of the BCNI, looked the other way, while Mike

Harris stuck to his parochial agenda of strengthening government spending in Ontario, and to talk with the future of the country (What ever happened to the notion that Ontario is Canada's heartland, and that its premiers—from John Roberts to Bill Davis to David Peterson to Bob Rae—must become significant figures in national debates, because Ontario's future is Canada's, and vice versa?)

The only breath of life in the whole unity process came after the premiers' conference in a combative letter sent last week to Bouchard by Stéphane Dion. The federal intergovernmental affairs minister challenged the Quebec premier to put up or shut up.

The essence of his argument could not be simpler: the separatists can't have it both ways. Either they respect the rule of law, or they don't. If they don't, they then must be satisfied to gain independence illegally, with unpredictable consequences. What they can't do—or more accurately, what they must stop doing—is to play a dangerous game to low and order away and when it advances their cause.

To make his case, Dion points out that none of the world's industrialized countries, including France and the United States, allow any constituent parts to secede under any circumstances. Ottawa has taken the issue to the Supreme Court and intends to argue its case. The Bouchard government has refused to take part in that process, again stating that the province can legally separate unilaterally any time 50 per cent plus one of its citizens vote to do so.

That is another contention Dion shoots down, noting that even if it were legal for Quebec just to leave, that decision would have to be supported by a substantial majority of its citizens. (Referendums in Canada have no legal sanction; they are merely consultative in nature.) On Bouchard's contention that international law respects the notion of altering the borders of any geographical entity after the fact to go its own way, Dion insists that as such legal limits exist. He effectively emphasizes that point with quotes from Daniel Turp, a B.C. MP, who, when he was a professor of international law at the University of Montreal, confessed that in the event of separation, Quebec's aboriginals would have the right to secede their Canadian land and citizenship.

Dion's courageous letter warns Bouchard that his journey to independence will plunge his people into a period of political austerity and economic turmoil. "You cannot continue to deny the relevance of law while looking it when it suits you," he concludes.

What the premiers wanted most was more power and money, to push back even further Ontario's jurisdiction and its points. That is far enough. But they must earn the right to national policy making. Only by taking a substantive, even risky, stand for national unity, can they start to run this country.

Meanwhile, we can still feed the monkeys.

While the premiers fiddle, Stéphane Dion gives Bouchard the facts of life: Quebec cannot have it both ways

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Royalty must put on a show, and the current one is a blockbuster

OH, DIANA!



Clockwise from left: Diana and Dodi; Dodi and Mohamed Al Fayed; Diana alone (above) and with Prince Harry in St. Tropez (last month); royalist



BY BRUCE WALLACE

This summer, for the first time since 1662, Londoners have gathered with a willing throng to see William Shakespeare's plays performed on the same Elizabethan stage for which they were written. Shakespeare's Globe Theatre has been lovingly reconstructed just steps from where the original closed 355 years ago, an open-air arena where the audience stands shoulder-to-shoulder to see the action. The debut season's production of *Henry V* offers some time travel, too: a historical epic, it harkens back to an era when English royalty still had the jolly Shakespeare's Henry was one of England's great warriors, with an unerring battle-field instinct for the enemy's pander. "Once more, unto the breach, dear friends, once more," Henry roused the troops from his own court, surrounded the larger French army at Agincourt to add their throats to his, and finally won and won a pretty French princess to seal the peace. In all, it was a rather fine age for English kings.



Mohamed Al Fayed, Diana (next), Harry, William (front); at a gala in June (left); tabloid heaven

It is also a distant memory from the sunset days of England's second Elizabethan era, which, to the casual eye, finds royal behavior in close to the present. The current Queen can hardly keep her family in line, and her London is a shambles. Her House of Windsor is the object of senses and senses, with the personal peccadilloes of its members—and their merry ex-wives—filling the morning papers with glee for gossip over breakfast.

Last week's publication of cloudy pictures showing Diana, Princess of Wales, attached at the hips to Egyptian playboy Dodi Al Fayed again drew the latest burst of controversy for the beleaguered lady by Diana may no longer be an official royal, having been formally cast out after divorcing Prince Charles last year. But she is still the mother of a future king—her shy eldest son, Prince William, now 15. And, given the greyson of her own laws, she remains the most photogenic symbol of British royalty. The tabloids were on high alert at the prospect that Diana might actually consider setting up palace with Dodi, who, among other things, is the nephew of Saudi

arms (loser *Adrian Kintanaga*). In this a low, they asked, of which the nation can approve? Is this man fit to be stretchered to an English king?

What a shame to know such a great story to the tabloids' sake. An entertainment, the stress that is the House of Windsor has all the ingredients of great Shakespearean theatre: love, adultery, nasty back-stage plotting and, of course, *leech*. Apparently appalled by the steady drip of royal scandal, there are reports of republican stirrings in the land. Meanwhile, popular new Prime Minister Tony Blair is preparing to hold referendums that would restore Westminster's grip on Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland—the "despoiling of the United Kingdom" as one critic put it. Labour also plans to end the right of sons to inherit their fathers' seats in the House of Lords, cutting uncomfortably close to the Royal Family's own hereditary privileges. The cumulative effect led many constitutional experts to suggest that the future of the monarchy itself may now be in peril.

If this truly is a watershed in the history of the English crown, it at least benefits from a fabulous dramatic premise. Consider:

Diana, Princess of Wales, the world's most famous face and the patron of both saintly causes and high fashion. Once shy and brittle, she is now toned, feisty, and fiercely protective of her two sons. She wields a grudge like a sledgehammer. Respected for her



With Ljupina Pasarelli at a fund-raiser in 1995; arriving at a tribute to Christian Dior in New York, 1996 (right); once shy and brittle, she is now toned and feisty



Diana's star quality is unbeatable: a patron saint of both saintly causes and high fashion

charitable works, Diana, 36, can still raise eyebrows with sometimes duty behavior: last week she and Dodi Fayed entered into England's Park District to consult Rita Rogers, her psychic adviser.

Then there is Prince Charles, 48, the earnest heir to the throne who confessed adultery on national television three years ago and then watched his status as his popularity plummeted even further. Forever immersed in great works, his latest project is a tough one: sharing up enough popular support to bring Canfield Parkor Bowles, his longtime mistress, in from the cold. Last month, Charles threw a 50th birthday celebration for Canfield at his summer estate at Highgrove in Gloucestershire, conveniently just 27 miles down the road from her own home. Canfield's interests are as similar to Charles's as Diana's are different. She is a colorful table setting and enjoys quiet country life. Diana took the first pew at Queen Victoria's funeral and preens London's swanky restaurants. Diana is a clothes-horse. Canfield rides horses. The Archbishop of Canterbury recently warned that it would provoke a "crisis" in the Church of England if Charles and Canfield married. (Britain's official religion does not recognize remarriage, though it was created to allow the unlikably married Henry VIII to find a new bride.) Charles may like to choose between the woman he loves and the church he would automatically lead once he becomes king.

Add to that royal room Mahomed Al Fayed, the owner, *Barbours* 64-year-old Egyptian business-



At a hospital event last month; arriving for a charity dinner in Boston Area last November (right); getting her celebrity to good use



Leaving her gym last week; with Katherine Graham, Vogue editor Anna Wintour and designer Ralph Lauren in Washington, 1996 (below): high profile



man who wants to be more British than the British—many of whom will find that they don't want him at all. They are stuck with him as owner of *Barbours*, he is the top shockworker in the land. The last Tory government publicly branded him a liar and twice refused him a British passport. He took revenge by revealing that he had lured Tory cabinet ministers and members of Parliament, as well as given them free stays at his Ritz Hotel in Paris. The sleaze helped topple the government at the polls last May. Al Fayed couldn't as they went down. Many people see his son's selection of the jewel in Britain's crown as his ultimate twinkling of a British Establishment that won't have him.

Forty-one-year-old Dodi—who now shares more than just a syllable with Diana—has business cards that read "Dodi products," and he takes credit for such movies as *Cherish of Fire*, *World According to Garp* and *The Princess Bride*. He also runs with the

At the preview of the auction of her dresses in June: radiant

The tabloid pack unearthed the flotsam of his past

Long-trail crowd who tend to cruise the Mediterranean on yachts the size of small islands. Last week, the tabloid pack was hunting down dirt from his past. They uncovered the flotsam of a free-wheeling American model, Suzanne Girgand. The mid-1980s millionaire landed eight girlfriends, but produced a chatty home video which the British press was happy to display last week. The papers also heard several ex-girlfriends, most of whom had little good to say about him. As well, there were allegations of unpaid hotel and nightclub bills around the globe.

It also turns out that he may have faked a divorce for Diana. Kelly Fisher, a 30-year-old California model, gave a less full news conference in Beverly Hills last week, filing a law suit against Dodi for breaching their engagement. Fisher, Dodi's ex-girlfriend, said she was seeking \$40,000 in damages. "You said I'd married Lady Diana," she said. "Through her lawyer, Fisher said that she wanted to meet Diana, to 'provide the princess with a great deal of information that is not being made public at this time.'"

Sadly, there was no 20th-century Shakespeare to chronicle the ex-



Dodi with Girgand, a lady Fisher of the news conference (left): gilded flotsam seeking damages

cesses of this cast. The job is left instead to these two students of modern celebrity: the telephoto lens and the tabloid. The result is the kind of breathless press that accompanied the *Sunday Mirror's* glowing story of a wedding war to publish the long-distance photos of Diana trucking in the Mediterranean, and not both Dodi. "Our world exclusive photos show that, after years of inter-tribal and tribal... Princess Diana has finally found a man who makes her feel like a BEATLES version of her. She's been sexually abused since Dodi took her to the company of sinners. The figure that was once a loose state of loose and slow is now plump and rounded. In these happy times we see a woman whose wild picture tells of her new self-assurance. See how she goes herself up to her new lover."

Diana in Angola last January: a campaign to ban land mines

And with that the tabloid pack was off in pursuit. They speculated freely on what adventures Diana was having from her mother. It's so much easier to love a rich man, she is so dumb saying, "reported" the *Daily Mail*, as if the problem with Charles was that he was a bit short on cash. Dodi was said to be buying Diana an engagement ring. The family of Diana's previous love interest, London heart surgeon Dr. Michael Haines, 38, was tracked down in Pakistan for comment on his being dumped for Dodi. They expressed relief.

Meanwhile, Mohamed Al Fayed was widely credited with having orchestrated the EA and Dodi affair. "What a pile of rubbish!" Al Fayed's over-worked press spokeswoman Michael Cole told *Mail* readers. "Mohamed's not a matchmaker. They met at his premises and various places over the years. They have been acquaintances for a long time—in a distant way." But the rumormongers didn't stop there—through the usual channels of an underbelly "friends"—to deny that she was about to get hitched again. And there were still reports that she remains "obsessed" with Dr. Haines.

All that second and fery was music to Britain's rather tired band of



republicans. They candidly acknowledge that scandal is the best weapon with which to whip the royals, and they were already loyal to the publication as *Lord of America's aristocracy*. Kelly to Kelly's new book, *The Royals Anonymous*, strongly suggest that Kelley will spill tales of aristocratic misbehavior, bastard children, substance abuse and other grisly Windsor family secrets.

Whatever the truth in that—and Kelly's book has spent most of the decade in grime—the rumors have been enough to frighten off every possible British publisher. "Have you read it?" responds a weary *Financial Times* chief executive at Little Brown UK when asked why she will not publish a book that has been recommended by her American parent company. Time Warner. She says she has not read the Kelley book, noting only that "it is a difficult book." In London literary circles, the most widely voiced

explanation is that industry lawyers have been most published on. "There is a standard acceptance that the *Royal Family* never say," explained one agent. "But there will be a first time."

No matter. News Week's could not tell reports of Wallis Simpson's American divorce suit of King Edward VIII's Britain in the 1930s—and that was long before the Internet. Since Elizabeth's 1994

Camilla revealed

A woman of charm and wit

BY INGRID SEWARD

By genealogical coincidence, the woman who has captivated Prince Charles's heart is the great-granddaughter of Alice Koppel, the famous society beauty who enjoyed a passionate affair with Charles's great-great grandfather, King Edward VII. Edward sought Alice's advice on everything, much to his wife's chagrin, and the affair lasted until her death in 1910. In similar fashion, Camilla Parker Bowles has won the prince's devotion by always being there to listen to his problems and help him overcome them. What Camilla has lacked in looks she has always made up for with a personality that men have found incredibly sexy, and still do. The very antithesis of Diana—when the princely calls "Barbie"—Camilla treats Charles with reverence, upturning his smiling and laughing at his pomposity. But at the same time, she supports him in everything he does. She organizes his private life, arranges for him to meet the kind of people who support him without being sympathetic and is a skilled and amusing hostess. For Charles, she is the attentive mother he never had, the expert

lover he never knew and the self-confident friend he always wanted. Born Camilla Shand on July 17, 1947, she is the eldest of three children raised in the comfortable upper-class home of Major Bruce Shand and Rosalind Shand. Her late mother was a cousin of Lord Alton of Liverpool, head of the Cabinet family dynasty, which made its great fortune building London's Belgrave district. Camilla's handsome father, a war hero, spent 16 years in the Queen's household as the quarterly cabinet clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of the Warms of the Guard, was a member of the House of Lords and Lord-Lieutenant of East Sussex. Together with her sister, Annabel Elvira, now an antique dealer, and her brother, the explorer Mark Shand, who married financier James Goldsmith's niece, Dido, they had a conventional upbringing: Old houses, old families, old wine and old money offered the backdrop to Camilla's life.

Understanding animals and riding well were more important than education, and Camilla's school record was underpraised. While her contemporaries were into the Beatles, while lipgloss and miniskirts, "Milla"—as she was called—was into hunting and shooting. As a teenager, her confidence was the envy of all her friends and at school dances she was the most popular partner, much to the chagrin of her preppy classmates.

After a year at finishing school in Switzerland, Camilla was plunged into the 1960s London debauché scene, which she enjoyed because she was able to see the drill side of the British upper-class conveyor belt. On meeting her in the early '70s, Charles was attracted by her earthiness and witty conversation, but the unorthodox young prince was far from thinking of marriage. It was the dating army officer, Andrew Parer



Camilla on her 50th: a personality that men find incredibly sexy

Bowles, who won Camilla's heart. "The wedding in the Guards Chapel in Windsor, followed by a reception in St. James's Palace, was one of the society events of 1973. A year later, their happiness seemed complete when their son, Thomas, was born—Prince Charles's heir presumptive—to be followed by a daughter, Laura, now 20.

When Camilla's father was the Prince of Wales became public knowledge in 1992 following the highly embarrassing Camilla tape and Charles's confusion of adultery, Camilla decided she would shoulder the blame. When she eventually divorced Parker Bowles in 1995 and he remarried, she did everything in her considerable power to keep the family united. Both her ex-husband and his new wife, Rosemary Pirbright, were guests at the 50th birthday party that Charles threw for her at Highgrove last month.

Camilla places little importance on outward appearances, and despite the trauma of the past few years, is always on form. She loves gossip and a good bit of scandal—sometimes even when it is about herself. But she would see nothing if she did not hope one day to be accepted. Camilla has had more than her fair share of unpleasantness, and she said she had with it by staying in the house, channelling—there, on the advice of Prince Charles, she took notice in her painting, sitting in her studio most of the day and refusing to take calls. Now, Camilla has a healthy approach. She has given up smoking, seldom reads what is written



Camilla with Parker Bowles and Charles, she calls Diana 'Barbie'

but put his diary before his personal happiness. "I never have always said that he will get his own way and attempt to give Camilla some recognition, he has not dismissed the idea of marriage forever. Constitutionally, there is no reason why Camilla could not become his wife and eventually queen. But with public opinion polls revealing that 79 per cent of the British people feel this should never happen and almost half still saying they actively dislike her, it is still only a remote possibility.

Practical and straightforward, Camilla has both a Queen's and a heart. She isn't looking for glib sympathy, but it doesn't hurt to be close to one. Her couldn't give-in-dance attitude hides a warmth that is both reassuring and appropriate—like Camilla herself.

Ingrid Seward is editor-in-chief of *TM* magazine in London

It can be argued that scandal is what makes the royals indispensable to the public at large

abduction, it has been general wisdom that a monarch needs the blessing of public opinion to keep the throne. After the latest shenanigans, *The Guardian* newspaper quickly published a poll last week, it showed that support for the Royal Family had slipped below 50 per cent for the first time. The article blasted the drop in popularity in scandalous "colonizing in the intense speculation" about Di and Dodi, under the banner headline "Near the end of the line?" The paper said it self suggested that only the support of older Britons was propping up the monarchy, and urged politicians to press loudly for constitutional decorations. "The royals are busy committing suicide," said MP Tony Benn, the old lion of Labour's fading radical left. "There is nothing new. It's the biggest jaws since *Adam* was tempted by the apple."

And the rein for the nobles roughness, English royalty has a centuries old relationship with bad press. "Scandal? There's always been royal scandal," says Liberal Democrat peer and royal historian Lord Constantine. "In the 17th and 18th century, years of it may have been confined to London and the gentry houses outside the city, whereas nowadays it's on everybody's breakfast table. But it's part of the culture."

It can be argued that scandal is what makes the royals indispensable to the nation. The crown survived King George IV's madness—long enough, in fact, to see it made into a hit movie. Queen Victoria mourned her dead husband, Albert, as seclusion for so long that her subjects became restless with her absence from the scene. They wanted the life of royal games, which she soon provided with public displays of her close attachment to her Scottish servant John Brown. That story, too, has hit the big screen.

Royalty's continuing ability to fascinate was evident at both the London and New York City showrooms last week, where the household contents of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor (as the king and Mrs. Simpson became in exile) went on display. The pieces came from the couple's Paris home, ironically now owned by Mohamed Al Fayed, who will donate the September auction's proceeds to charity. Sotheby's London exhibit offered an eclectic mix of royal paraphernalia (swords and family photos), the museum is mounted golf ball that the Duke whacked for a hole in one at the Royal Wimbledon course in July 1951) and the rare (a page of Winston Churchill's *History of the First World War* with a personal inscription from the author). The best item is in this book: Kennedy Gramercy Gramercy garage sale will probably

be the "abduction desk" from which the line delivered his famous radio address. Sotheby's puts its value at between \$42,000 and \$70,000, though they expect it to fetch much more.

But the most arresting piece is a haunting 1939 portrait of the duchess painted in oil. In a blue dress, her hair pulled as tight as her smile, she offers the world a blinding, unapologetic glare. Wally Simpson had presence. She rejected the adoration of power and tragedy into a royal family that had grown insular and dull, a flash of star quality from an outsider—indeed, much like Diana. It will never be sufficient for the House of Windsor to rest its popularity on such offensive members as the 39-year-old Queen Mother and the reformed and forever daffodil Princess Anne, now the Princess Royal. They have their constancy, but smiling and waving is not enough these days. Modern royalty—stripped of political power, a mere constitutional



Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, the Queen Mother and Charles in June: drop in public popularity

accept Camilla as Charles's second wife—but not queen. "They're not used to make people accustomed to her existence," says highly respected publisher Nigel Newton. "And everybody prefers a wife to a mistress. Especially at that level."

Not should it be overlooked that, for all their incoherence, both Charles and Diana find ways to make themselves relevant. Last week, while the Dodi controversy flared, Diana was in Bosnia consoling homeless victims. She has applied her celebrity to boost the international campaign to ban the weapons in good effect. Her well-publicized visit to Angola's war-torn front lines provoked criticism from senior Tories



Prince William, Charles and Harry: spotlight on a royal household, relationship of Diana

decorations—also needs to get on a bit of a show.

And the current one is a blockbuster. Many would argue it. British magazine without the royals would be like *Rolling Stone* without Bruce and Dena. No tabloid is about to lose a regular can charge that would kill its golden goose. The personality-driven *Heat* magazine could not publish without the Windsors and the Grenvilles. Monica's tragedy struck and scandal hit royal even Prince, the duchess formerly known as Sarah, is working on her family connections. In addition to having recently turned out as a date at the Venetian Open last year, she now writes books and newspaper columns. Her pen recently snapped her old friend Diana by revealing that she once caught a first-class train from Rome, a year of her former saleswoman's shoes.

A cottage industry of commentators has also sprung up, feeding from his expertise as all things royal. Prince Charles's biographer, Jonathan Dimbleby, who once professed to be at the thought of being labelled a "royal vet," is expected to pen a book on each royal member. "Every time something happens, my phone rings off the hook," Sarah Headford, Queen Elizabeth's biographer, complained to *Marlene's* last week. "I have decided to stop providing people with free quotes unless they can help me stay busy." So the writers are waiting for a CNN television crew to arrive at the time.

It seems to hold true that there is something as hot publicity for a royal. Diana's image has survived since that it was her relationship with English rugby star Sir Cliff Carling that led directly to the breakup of the marriage. And Charles's succession to the throne seems secure. On the Royal Albert Hall stage in May at the annual rock concert to raise money for his Prince's Trust charity, Charles had his bottom pinched by one of the Spice Girls. "Squidgy," was his glib description, but the act surprised so many that it was a hit with the pop culture. Trolls show that the British public is perfectly prepared to

a post girl is over her head on matters of state security, they have failed. But public opinion was with Diana. The new Labour government quickly reversed Tony Blair and endorsed the ban.

Charles has struck alliances with Labour, too. His *Business in the Community* program, which engages corporations into creating jobs in inner cities, is just the sort of understanding that appeals to Blair's reformist zeal. "He has known Charles for about seven years and sees him as close to the government on such things as urban regeneration and our welfare-to-work program," one 10 Downing Street adviser told *Marlene's* last week. While Blair would never stick his neck out to "prop the monarchy up," said the adviser, the prime minister has made it clear that if his constitutional system will leave the Royal Family unscathed. As for the Camilla affair, "Blair's in a hurry to let him marry her and get on with his life," said the aide.

And there was one more sign last week that the Windsors are not about to throw in the towel and crawl off to reside in Bermuda. On the rocky banks of Scotland's River Don, Prince William and Harry appeared for an official photo session before beginning their annual summer holiday on the Balmoral estate. It was the first time Charles had agreed to pose at Balmoral since he appeared in the same spot on his 1981 honeymoon, leaving a shy new bride.

Prince William does not have the over-the-top camera. It took much pleading from the photographers to get him to co-operate, before he finally raised his eyes in a shy smile so reminiscent of his mother. The prince is tall and good-looking, with a sweep of blond hair he has even become a bit of a teenage heartthrob in Britain, at least among a certain social strata. Yet so little is known about him that, in time, the speculation must begin: Will William be daffodil like his father? A hurricane like his mother? Who is he dating, anyway? And somehow they will settle in, does he have the stuff of kings? □

People

Edited by
BARBARA WICKENS

Bailey's challengers



Surin kissing Bailey in Athens, Surin (left) and Johnson (right) spraying

In the moments after their latest triumph—a gold-medal performance at the world track and field championships in Athens—the members of Canada's 4x100-m relay team raised the Canadian flag and proudly displayed their medals. **Robert Esmie**, a 25-year-old sprinter from Sudbury, Ont., even patted a kiss on the cheek of teammate **Douglas Belcher**, who ran the crucial final leg of the race. But the harmony quickly faded. Within hours of the victory, a disgruntled Esmie announced that he was quitting the team, which also won the 1995 world title and the gold medal at the 1996 summer Olympics in Atlanta. "There's all kinds of forces within the team," said Esmie. "I don't feel the 'Sandy' need that was there when we started out. Until it's there, I'm going to step back and do my individual thing."

The relay victory was one of the few bright spots in what was otherwise a turbulent two weeks for Canada's male sprinters. First, Bailey placed second behind American **Maurice Greene** in the men's 100-m dash at the Athens event. (The 39-year-old sprinter from Oakville, Ont., can still claim to be the "world's fastest man" because Greene did not break the record

9.94 seconds Bailey set in the event at the Atlanta games.) Bailey faltered again at a race in Zurich, on Aug. 33, finishing sixth in an event won by Nigerian's **Frankie Fredericks**. But before departing for London, where he plans to train and possibly compete again, Bailey took a verbal shot at Esmie: "I'm trying to take this thing with a lot of grace but I think it's very frustrating to the entire team," he said. "The whole thing for Robert is getting attention, and he's definitely getting it now."

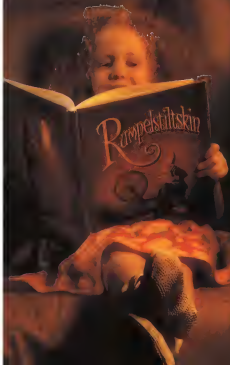
Esmie did not want around to enjoy the attention, or to respond to Bailey. After the world championships, Esmie—a student at Cognition College in the Vancouver suburb of Coquitlam—flew to Sweden to train before competing in the World University Games, which open on Aug. 21 in Sledy. However, his Canadian manager, **Geoffrey Sternberg**, said Esmie quit the relay team because he felt he had been repeatedly slighted over the past 2½ years. In particular, he said, his teammates—Bailey, **Bruce Surin** of Montreal, **Glenroy Gilbert** of Ottawa and alternate **Carlton Chambers** of Mississauga, Ont.—had held several training sessions without telling Esmie. Asked Sternberg rhetorically, "If there's an invitation, do you want to attend the party?"

Animosity has developed between Esmie and Bailey, in particular, adds Sternberg, because they also compete directly against each other. Esmie, he says, is an ambitious athlete who hopes to break Bailey's world record for the 100-m sprint. Esmie's coach, **Mike Murray**, a massage therapist based in the Vancouver suburb of Richmond, says that Esmie had to force himself to concentrate on his individual events—the 100-m and 200-m sprints. "He's looking forward to being the fastest guy in the world, but he's got to think like that and live it," says Murray. "He's seen Donovan get there so there's nothing wrong with him trying to get there." But, judging by recent events, Esmie may ruffle a few feathers as he sprints for the top.

For the time being, there is still another claimant to billing as the "fastest man in the world"—U.S. sprinter **Michael Johnson**. A gaggle of advertisement, one of which the Washington-based International Dairy Foods Association has taken to promote milk consumption, shows Johnson sporting a milk mustache—and claiming the disputed title. The dairy association followed the lead of many American media commentators, who promptly called Johnson the fastest after his record-setting, gold-medal performance in the 200-m sprint in Atlanta, even though it has traditionally gone to the 100-m record holder. The race was settled on June 1 at Toronto's SkyDome in a 51-second showdown between Johnson and Bailey. The American quit about midway through the 150-m race with Bailey well in front. By then, however, the dairy association had already placed the ad in prominent U.S. magazines like *Sports Illustrated*, *Life* and *Rolling Stone*. "Immediately after the race, I got letters from Canadians complaining about the ads," says Kurt Gristner, the executive in charge of the campaign. "We knew we had to change the copy, and it has been revised." Johnson will keep his mustache, but the title stays with Bailey, for now.



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The milky way

Scientists recommend a boost in calcium

An old wives' tale reminded Mary Goff that calcium is essential for strong bones and teeth. "There's a saying that for every baby you have a tooth," recalls the managing editor of *Lakeland Living* magazine, who began to supplement her diet when she was pregnant. "I felt much better," says Goff, now 68. "So I kept on—I have taken calcium supplements for more than 30 years." The problem, she notes, is that she never knows if she is taking the right amount. "That's been the frustration since I first got into this." Still, she wants to save all osteoporosis—debilitating bone disease caused partly by a loss of calcium—Goff recently increased her intake to 1,500 mg a day. "As you get older, the bones require more calcium to stay healthy," she says, adding that she could only "guess" at how much more.

Last week, nutritional scientists attempted to estimate much of the guesswork by measuring calcium and four other substances to keep bones and teeth strong and healthy: phosphorus, magnesium, vitamin D and fluoride. Until now, recommendations in tables of nutrients were set just high enough to prevent deficiencies, but the new recommendations, proposed by a panel of 30 Canadian, American experts, aim to promote optimal health. There were some surprises. New research shows that, contrary to traditional wisdom, women do not need to drink additional milk during pregnancy because the body naturally rebalances calcium levels. At the same time, almost all other groups, particularly the elderly, were urged to add at least one extra serving of dairy products each day. "It's a major step in the right direction," says Suzanne Brednick, president of the National Institute of Nutrition.

The new standards attempt to reverse the tendency of older people to drink less milk. Those aged 20 and up are advised to increase dietary calcium to 1,200 mg from 800 mg per day, the equivalent of four eight-ounce glasses of milk. "Previously, the recommended intakes were lower for a later people because it was felt they didn't need it for bone growth," explains Stephanie Allkema, a Canadian representative on the federal committee on dietary guidelines. "But studies

show you can maximize the loss of bone that may lead to osteoporosis if you have the higher amounts of calcium and vitamin D now recommended." In another first, the panel set an upper limit on calcium intake. Recent scientific literature, notes Allkema, indicates that large quantities of nutrients may be harmful. Too much calcium, for instance, may lead to kidney stones and could interfere with absorption of minerals such as zinc and iron.

But most North Americans suffer from a lack of calcium, not an excess. Consumption of dairy products has in fact fallen in recent years, partly—experts say—because of the scare about fat. Surveys indicate that Canadians consume an average of 1.6 servings of dairy products each day, lower than the minimum of three servings a day recommended in Canada's Food Guide. For sure, supplements may be the answer, although Allkema warns that calcium in this form is not as well absorbed as from dairy products. Another solution would be to improve the country's food supply. Current regulations already allow food producers to add calcium to flour and baby cereals in Canada.



Issue: Now many drink several times of milk a day?

SOURCES OF CALCIUM

MILK PRODUCTS	Portion	Calcium (mg)
Milk (whole, 1%, 2%, homogenized)	240 mL	300
Key cream	125 mL	80
Sour cream	50 mL	25
Pink yogurt	175 g	300
Cheddar cheese	50 g	300
Swiss cheese	125 mL	295
Cottage cheese	125 mL	125
LEGUMES		
Red kidney beans	250 mL	52
Soy bean paste	250 mL	30
Soy, calcium salt	200 g	150
GREEN VEGETABLES		
Broccoli	125 mL	38
Okra/cabbage	125 mL	79
Kale	125 mL	183
NUTS AND SEEDS		
Almonds	125 mL	300
Sesame seeds	125 mL	164

SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC AND THE OSTEOPOROSIS SOCIETY OF CANADA

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Education NOTES

A battle for the public purse

"It is a question of using public dollars to support private ends, and that is not right," says Calgary school board trustee Connie Rosenblatt. But this summer, a task force appointed by Alberta Education Minister Gary Mar is examining whether more taxpayer money should be channelled to private schools. Mar's move follows intense discussion in the provincial legislature over a private member's bill introduced in April by MLA Carol Haley. Currently, private institutions receive per pupil instructional grants one-half the size of those given to public schools. Haley's proposal would have increased that to 75 per cent. Other provinces vary widely in the amount they divert from a bath of about 80 per cent of public grants in Manitoba to nothing in Ontario. "Money meant for the instruction of children should follow children wherever they go to school," argues Gary Duthie, executive director of the Association of Independent Schools and Colleges in Alberta. But raising public education is by no means a new idea. "At a time when public schools face the threat of closures, programs are disappearing and class sizes are growing," says Rosenblatt, "using new money for these should go to public education."

Rosenblatt: "New money should go to public education."



Academic losers in the Bre-X game

When Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd. released its report last month on why their latest at Calgary-based Bre-X Minerals Ltd.—and its share price—had fallen in its discovery—shareholders eagerly swapped up copies. Among the first in line: representatives of Canadian university pension funds, some of the big losers in the Bre-X game. The University of Toronto took a hit for roughly \$2 million in pension fund value. The University of Victoria lost close to \$1 mil-

lion. Still, some managed to improve their bottom line with Bre-X. "We made an enormous deal out of this," said Eric Luckie, executive manager of the pension fund at the University of Guelph in Ontario. "We sold before [Michael] de Guzman jumped." Luckie was referring to the Bre-X geologist whose fall from a hero after last March precipitated the first strong rumour that the find was a hoax. In academia, as in business, lying can be everything.

Teaching the fine art of solicitation

A governments across the country have alienated education funding in recent years, teachers and parents increasingly find themselves clipping in for everything from new textbook instruments to educational tapes and videos. In fact, a membership survey released by the Ontario Public School Teachers' Federation found that teachers in that province spend an average of \$317 of their own money on classroom supplies each year. Now, to help educators improve their cash flow, the Canadian School Boards Association has released *A Is for Ask: A Fundraising Guide*. Along with advice on how to run events from bingos and barbecues to golf tournaments and garden tours, the 135-page book also offers helpful hints on asking for donors ("If you offer a plaque in recognition of their donation, make sure they get it") and guidelines for developing ethical partnerships. "Getting tobacco and alcohol companies involved," notes association president Betty Green of Faith or Branch, Man., "doesn't necessarily send the best message to students. There are some lessons even teachers need to learn."

It's a Whole New Ballgame



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If you've been waiting for technology to catch up with your vision of a what a high-performance, multimedia home computer should be, your wait is over. Intel Corporation's new Pentium® processor with MMX™ technology—combined with new leading-edge software specifically designed for the technology—lets consumers experience the newest level in computing on desktop and mobile computers providing a richer, more lifelike multimedia experience. And leading manufacturers are stepping up to the plate with the high-performance systems with the multimedia features you need—new systems based on Pentium Processor with MMX technology come bundled with compo-

Real-world readiness

It is a common complaint among many high-school graduates: they are ill-prepared for the world of work. Ontario may soon address the issue, with a \$3.5-million scheme aimed at better integrating workplace apprenticeships into the high-school curriculum. Currently, apprenticeship programs require students to spend 80 per cent of their time on job sites and 20 per cent at school—with little cross-pollination between the two worlds. The plan, outlined in a 23-page cabinet submission leaked to the media last week, also recommends changing high-school students' habits for taking part in the revamped program. Teachers created the document with caution optimism. "Schools should play a greater role in preparing young people for the job market," said Marshall Lorne, president of the Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association. "The challenge will be to make sure the new program gives students enough basic-level skills to prepare them for a world in which their particular trade may disappear."



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A Happy New Year

The Pentium® processor with MMX technology was introduced in January 1997. With clock speeds of 166 MHz and 200 MHz for desktop systems and 150 and 166 MHz for mobile computers, the Pentium processor with MMX technology is the highest performance Pentium processor available and the first Intel processor in more than a decade to offer a change of this significance.

The new microprocessor features 57 new instructions which allow software developers to optimize their multimedia applications. Yet even with the addition of these new instructions, the Pentium processor with MMX technology maintains complete compatibility with the Intel architecture and runs natively under operating systems such as Windows®95 and applications software.

The idea for MMX technology and its eventual integration onto the processor itself came some seven years ago in response to the growing use of multimedia in personal computing and its demand on processor performance. In generating high-quality graphics, video and sound. And in this trend of more multimedia-oriented software, developers, Intel places to make MMX technology a part of every new processor design in the future.

Each generation of Intel processors have followed Moore's Law which states that processor density will double approximately every 18 months. The benefit of Moore's Law is simple as users and the industry demand more and more capabilities, their capabilities can be added to processor



The MMX Technology FAQ Sheet

What is the official name of this new Intel processor?

The "MMX processor" is called the Pentium processor with MMX technology.

What are its key benefits?

When combined with software designed for MMX technology, the Pentium processor with MMX technology improves multimedia and communications applications with high-speed performance, high-quality full color, smooth video, and richer audio. The new processor also provides higher performance for coding operations because of its large on-chip cache memory and other architectural improvements.

Do I really need MMX media enhancement technology?

If you use a computer in your home, you are in the market for one based on the Pentium processor with MMX technology. These computers bring the dream of high performance, easy-to-use multimedia systems to reality. They run existing applications faster they can applications designed for MMX technology much faster and they offer the highest performance Pentium processor based system on the market today.

Why should I buy MMX media enhancement technology?

Multimedia applications place a much greater demand on PCs than word processors or spreadsheets do. Intel developed MMX technology to answer this challenge. With a Pentium processor with MMX technology powering your PC, you can capture a broader range of multimedia applications and enjoy a richer, higher quality multimedia experience with no need for additional hardware.

Does this mean that the Pentium processor with MMX technology is faster than previous Pentium processors?

The Pentium processor with MMX technology is the highest performance Pentium processor available today. The Pentium Processor with MMX technology is more than 30 percent faster on Intel's Media Benchmark, which measures MMX technology multimedia performance, and can also run existing software 30 to 35 percent faster as measured by industry standard benchmarks.***

How many transistors are there in the Pentium processor with MMX technology?

The microprocessor is built with 4.5 million transistors on 0.35 micron CMOS technology. As MMX media enhancement technology is a zero-overhead (non Intel)™ technology, MMX technology will be integrated in all new level 1 processor designs. It connects a PC's overall functionality faster and provides a platform for tomorrow.

Is MMX technology available for mobile computers as well as desktop systems?

Yes, the technology is available in both desktop and mobile versions of the new processor. The Intel desktop processors are in either 166 MHz or 200 MHz. The Intel mobile processors are at either 150 MHz or 166 MHz.

Systems that are that fast and so big, don't they?

No, the Pentium processor with MMX technology consumes less power than previous Pentium processors. The desktop processor's new draws only 3.8 watts, while the mobile processor draws 2.46 watts. The processors are rated at less than 15% the maximum power in the desktop. This thermal design power is the mobile system.

Do I have to write for systems and software that take advantage of MMX media enhancement technology?

Many applications based on the Pentium processor with MMX technology are available now and many existing applications designed for Intel MMX technology will provide excellent performance on systems based on these systems or the specific purchases at retailers.

Can I upgrade my current Pentium processor-based system to take advantage of MMX technology?

Intel recently introduced a Pentium OverDrive™ Processor with MMX technology which if your current system is upgradeable, can provide both optimal performance in software designed for MMX technology and a 10-15% performance boost on all existing software. Of course, as with any modification to your system, you should discuss the system's motherboard for details and complete information. ■

processors. As the use of multimedia functions in software grew and users came to expect a more sophisticated multimedia experience, Intel responded by making multimedia functions the most beneficial of Moore's Law—just as it did with integrating the math coprocessor function in moving from the Intel 386™ to the Intel 486™ processor.

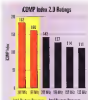
"We believe the combined capabilities of Intel MMX media enhancement technology will appeal to the broadest range of consumers yet," says Dennis Garle, Vice President of Marketing at Intel. "The PC experience will be enhanced through a new wave of graphics and software that provide lifelike color, full-screen, full-motion video and graphics, and true animation and acceleration of images, and 3D capabilities."

A New Generation of Software Emerges

When you run software applications designed for MMX™ technology on PCs powered by the Pentium® processor with MMX technology, you'll see over than a 40 percent performance boost for key types of complex multimedia data. As a result, you'll be able to view more lifelike photos and smoother video, listen to enhanced audio, and experience 3D games with better response times and better-quality graphics.

Broad support for Intel MMX media enhancement technology in the software community has led to the development of new educational, reference, game, and multimedia applications. The first of this new generation of software titles are available now, many more are expected to be announced throughout this year.

Developers are enthusiastic. "The software of today wanted to create a product that was really focused on cutting edge technology," says Intel Software Manager, Craig Liu. "MMX technology allows us to have reduced use of light and shadow effect, rich textures, high



frame rates, and surround sound." The company and many others—including Intel and its video phone applications—have created high-performance titles that deliver a truly lifelike multimedia PC experience without the need for additional hardware.

In addition to Ubi Soft, more than 100 software developers—including Microsoft, Adobe Systems, Yamaha



and Intel—have applications specifically designed for MMX technology. Many of these applications contain a built-in internet connection, combining the capabilities of high-performance multimedia CD-ROMs with the benefits, soundness, and convenience benefits of the Internet.

Business professionals and students who use notebook computers can also benefit from new capabilities made possible by the Pentium processor with MMX

technology. For example, the speed limitations of notebook computers had prevented the use of a lot of add-on hardware. MMX technology instructions can now handle many of these functions, so mobile users can have videoconferencing over standard telephone lines, software-based video, and high quality 3D graphics.

It's a Most New

Results of a new nationwide survey of U.S. adults and teenagers sponsored by Intel Corp. and conducted by DataVision/Pentium Inc., show that Americans believe the personal computer is a "must have" technology that plays a positive role in our everyday lives and helps us address broader social issues.

According to this survey, people are expecting new capabilities and opportunities from their personal computers, and they believe that we have only begun to tap computer potential.

Survey respondents have ambitious goals for their systems, too. More than half indicate that they look to the computer to expand their capabilities and possibilities by helping them to accomplish more things other than merely making them do current things better. MMX technology means these results.

To satisfy the demand for MMX technology, Intel is leading industry hardware and software companies are introducing one of the latest product offerings in the history of the personal computer industry. To make itself better, new systems as easy as possible, computer buyers will find software designed for MMX technology available on demonstration models and generated on displays and through special events in retail locations across the country. Consumers can obtain additional information about the new Pentium processor with MMX technology at Intel's site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.intel.com>.

Consumers now have the opportunity like never before to see, hear, and experience firsthand the Pentium processor with MMX technology and software designed for MMX technology. ■

*As compared to a Pentium processor of same speed serving Intel's Media Benchmark. **As compared to a Pentium processor of same speed serving Intel's Media Benchmark. ***As compared to a Pentium processor of same speed.

*As compared to a Pentium processor of same speed serving Intel's Media Benchmark.

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How It Works: MMX Technology in Action

MMX™ technology uses high-performance single-instruction, multiple-data (SIMD) technology and incorporates 47 new instructions that were developed with multimedia applications in mind. The instructions result in processing video, audio, and graphics more efficiently.

These instructions allow software developers to code for faster video frame rates, making for smoother, more realistic video. And given them the ability to make more lifelike audio thanks to improved noise reduction and music synthesis for compressed audio files. MMX technology also enables advanced applications such as videoconferencing, which previously required complex hardware add-ons, more practical and better looking on the PC.

MMX technology operates 64 bits at a time—general-purpose registers on Intel processors have only 32 bits—but delivers full compatibility with existing applications and software. The Pentium® Processor with MMX technology also has a large primary co-processor cache to boost performance on standard applications. This approach ensures compatibility while maintaining performance.

The Pentium processor with MMX

technology is the latest example of how Intel continues to increase processors' performance by combining advanced manufacturing processes with innovative designs. In recent years the company has been able to shrink the width of the circuit lines on its processors to 0.35 microns—about 1/300 the width of a human hair. This means that more transistors, and new features such as MMX technology, can fit on each processor—there are more than 4.5 million transistors on each Pentium Processor with MMX technology—at lower manufacturing costs.

The Proof Is in the Software

Because the 57 new instructions focus on multimedia, MMX technology keeps the central processor from getting bogged down. Normal housekeeping functions are performed more quickly than ever before, and new programs written specifically for MMX technology can perform at higher levels, ensuring a great multimedia experience. Software developers can con-

centrate on delivering 24-bit true color, smooth video playback, more realistic 3D graphics and animations, and clear, rich sound.

Intel has worked closely with leading software developers to clearly demonstrate and deliver the benefits of MMX technology. Many leading-edge, high-performance applications are now available for systems based on the Pentium processor with MMX technology like "Software Complexes the Multimedia Picture" and the example will increase throughout the year as the Pentium processor with MMX technology becomes the standard for high-performance personal computing.

For people who want access to the best game and education titles, such as World Wide Web effectively, talk to family and friends using video phone technology, or perhaps design their dream house or compose the next great modern symphony, the Pentium Processor with MMX technology delivers the performance they need—today and in the future. ■



Satellite 10000

- Processor: 486™ with MMX™ technology (33MHz)
- 33MHz 80486 chip, 16MB
- 1.44 floppy disk (5-1/4" 360K) 400
- 30 sec. speed CD-ROM loaded
- 11.1" diagonal, 600MHz Intelview 333 color display
- Toshiba 3D 32-bit 4-Megabyte Display™
- Superdisk module (optional)
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port



Satellite Pro 486/33MHz/33MHz

- Processor: 486™ with MMX™ technology (33MHz)
- 33MHz 80486 chip, 32MB
- 1.44 floppy disk (5-1/4" 360K) 400
- 30 sec. speed CD-ROM loaded
- 11.1" diagonal, 600MHz 333
- Toshiba 3D 32-bit 4-Megabyte Display™
- Superdisk module (optional on 486/33MHz)
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port



Satellite Pro 486/33MHz/33MHz

- Processor: 486™ with MMX™ technology (33MHz)
- 33MHz 80486 chip, 32MB
- 1.44 floppy disk (5-1/4" 360K) 400
- 30 sec. speed CD-ROM loaded
- 11.1" diagonal, 600MHz 333
- Active Matrix color display
- Superdisk module (optional on 486/33MHz)
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port



Techna 386/33MHz

- Processor: 486™ with MMX™ technology (33MHz)
- 33MHz 80486 chip, 16MB
- 1.44 floppy disk (5-1/4" 360K) 400
- 30 sec. speed CD-ROM loaded
- 11.1" diagonal, 600MHz 333
- Toshiba 3D 32-bit 4-Megabyte Display™
- Superdisk module (optional)
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port



Portégé 3000

- Processor: 486™ with MMX™ technology (33MHz)
- 33MHz 80486 chip, 16MB
- 1.44 floppy disk (5-1/4" 360K) 400
- 30 sec. speed CD-ROM loaded
- 11.1" diagonal, 600MHz 333
- Toshiba 3D 32-bit 4-Megabyte Display™
- Superdisk module (optional on 486/33MHz)
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port



Libretto 300

- Processor: 486™ (33MHz)
- 33MHz 80486 chip, 16MB
- 1.44 floppy disk (5-1/4" 360K) 400
- 30 sec. speed CD-ROM loaded
- 11.1" diagonal, 600MHz 333
- Active Matrix color display
- Superdisk module (optional on 486/33MHz)
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port

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Guide to Computer Systems

Based on Pentium® Processor with MMX™ Media Enhancement Technology

When you're ready to purchase a system based on Pentium processor with MMX technology, you have a wide choice from many vendors, including desktop and notebook models. The information in this section is designed to give you an overview of basic system configurations, as well as a few representative systems. Actual prices and configurations will vary. Your best source for a complete, updated list of desktop and notebook systems can be found at Intel's main.com website.



Look for this to know which computers have the Pentium processor with MMX technology inside.

Desktop Systems

Desktop systems are readily available at speeds of 166 MHz or 200 MHz, and have features and peripherals that, when combined with software designed for MMX technology, give you a compelling, life-like multimedia PC experience enriched with enhanced imaging, video, audio, and graphics.

Although desktop prices range from slightly under \$2000 to nearly \$4000, what you get and what you pay are determined by processor speed, CD-ROM speed, memory size, sound quality, and other factors. Because these systems are designed to run multimedia applications, most offer three key features:

Large Displays

Vibrantly rich applications such as imaging programs and games require a broad canvas on which to paint and play. With few exceptions, Pentium processors with MMX technology desktop systems come with 17-inch displays that help pull you into the action on-screen.

Plenty of RAM

Today's sophisticated multimedia applications can't wait until installation or in

memory requirements. With these requirements in mind, most Pentium processors with MMX technology desktop systems come standard with 32 megabytes of RAM and can be expanded. If you're serious about multimedia applications, you may want to avoid 16-MB systems and start with a baseline of 32 MB.

Large-Capacity Disk Drives

Just as multimedia applications require a lot of memory, the resulting images and files can quickly consume a lot of disk space storage. That's why most of these systems give you at least three gigabytes—that's 3,000 megabytes—of storage space.

Ultra-fast CD-ROM Drives

CD-ROM based games and other applications depend on fast response times to make the action fluid and keep it moving. Depending on how fast you like your action, these systems offer drives from 5X all the way up to 16X.

Fast Modems

Whether you're downloading a favorite new program, playing games over the net,

work with friends, or otherwise sending lots of data back and forth, a fast modem is a must. So all Pentium processors with MMX technology desktop systems offer 33.6-kbps data modems, with a few going up to 56-kbps.

Sound Systems

High-quality sound complements graphics, video and images so these systems feature speakers and other sound system components that enable the most sophisticated stereo soundscapes.

Telephony and Communications

In addition to useful telephone features such as PC-based dialing, faxing and multi-user answering machine functions, many of the new Pentium processors with MMX technology-based systems come pre-loaded with Intel video phone capability allowing you to see as well as hear the person with whom you're talking.

On the Desktop

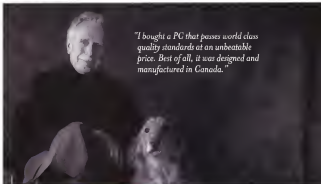
Cosmoq Proano Series

The Proano 4500 series features powerful Intel Pentium processors with MMX technology, one touch connection to the Internet, and incredible value at an extremely competitive yet expandable design. The 4500 series also features outstanding audio with Dolby® Digital Surround Sound and JBL® 3D Virtual Theater™ as well as laser sharp quality MPEG2. Its powerful multimedia made value affordable.

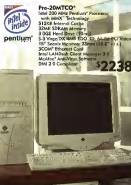
The model 4580 features a 200MHz Intel Pentium processor with MMX technology and the following capabilities:

- 256MB SyncDRAM, expandable to 64MB
- 33 GB hard drive
- 10X Max CD-ROM drive

You are looking at a satisfied Canadian.



"I bought a PC that passes world class quality standards at an unbeatable price. Best of all, it was designed and manufactured in Canada."



*All systems come pre-installed with 2.5 Diskette Drive, 1000 Base Network Card, 104-Key Keyboard, Microsoft Mouse, and Windows® 95.

Like Sam, hundreds-of-thousands of Canadians are experiencing the many benefits of owning a Seanox PC. The number one benefit is quality. At Seanox we build systems that last. In fact, our mission is to provide total customer-driven quality that exceeds customer expectations and sets new standards of excellence. To achieve this goal, we are building state-of-the-art computers and components with the industry's highest quality control standards. We research, design and custom build every system, incorporating our own superior-quality motherboards and video cards, which we also design and manufacture. All of our systems are built under the strictest quality control measures and each system is 100% tested throughout every manufacturing stage. These extreme measures have earned Seanox factories the distinction of being ISO 9001 and 9002 certified. We are so convinced that our quality will meet your expectations, that we offer a five-year limited warranty, which is the best in the industry. Seanox offers the best prices in the industry too. In fact, once you take into account the quality and reliability you are getting for the price, Seanox is an unbeatable value.



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JBL Pro Speakers

Price: \$2346

Gears2

The **Gears2 Pro 30MTCD** is a multimedia business system that is designed with the corporate customer in mind. Based on the 266MHz Pentium Processor with MMX™ technology, the Pro 30MTCD includes business features such as a 32GB Ethernet card, integrated ASB for PC-to-PC monitoring, McAfee Anti-Virus software to secure system integrity, and Intel LAN/Wireless Client Manager 3.0 for ease of network management. Fully 32MB 256-color, the Pro 30MTCD is engineered and built to tackle the heavy demands and costs of networked computer environments.

Priced at \$2,336, the Pro 30MTCD includes:

- 32MB SDRAM
- 32GB hard drive
- 4-8 Viper/3X MMX Video Card
- Min-Tower Vertical case
- 19" Monitor (13.1" max. viewable) incl.

For high-performance home or business needs, the **Series 32 355-WAC** is based on the 300MHz Intel Pentium® II processor and includes other high-performance components like the Matrix Mystique 3D 4MB video card, and a 50X FastModem with quadphone. To take advantage of the Pentium II processor's MMX technology capabilities, the 32-355-WAC includes the Executive AudioPCT™ wireless sound card, Wave™ (Lanscape speakers) and the Microsoft Home Essentials software bundle. The 32-355-WAC is priced at \$4546 and includes:

- 48MB SDRAM
- 4 GB hard drive
- 17" monitor (15.1" max. viewable) incl.
- Min-Tower Vertical case
- 32X/CD ROM drive

IBM Aptiva S Series

Designed by IBM as home computers, the Aptiva S series features three models: the **MiniAptiva S100** (the 200MHz Aptiva S100 and the 233MHz S100). IBM says that these models improve standard multimedia applications by 10 to 70 percent and boast packages designed for MMX technology packages by 40 percent. To ensure that you experience that performance boost, IBM bundles PC2 with these models (see "Software-Completes the Multimedia Person" for details). Models can be with:

- Up to 48MB of SDRAM, expandable to 64MB
- Up to 4 GB capacity hard drive
- Up to 24X MMX CD-ROM drive



As an added benefit for you guest player, IBM bundles some Aptiva systems with an IBM speaker, a center mouse, and a sub-woofer. The Aptiva series is built to support latest technologies including DVD and USB peripherals to enable you to take advantage of future innovations in home multimedia computing.

List Prices: Starting at \$2,388 (with monitors included)

Dell Dimension XPS M2000

One of Dell's hottest selling home systems, this desktop features Intel's 300MHz Pentium processor with MMX technology. With the added value of Microsoft Home Essentials software and a 17" monitor, this multimedia system delivers the ultimate computing experience.

Other features include:

- 32MB SDRAM
- 4 GB hard drive
- 24X CD-ROM drive
- MMX 4x mode incl.

Price: \$2,115

With Dell's direct business model, if this is not exactly the system you're looking for, Dell can custom build the configuration that fits your needs.

Mobile PCs

Mobile PCs featuring Pentium processors with MMX technology are available at speeds of 150 or 166 MHz. Larger displays, fast CD-ROM drives, and MMX technology combine to make this new crop of mobile PCs' experience multimedia systems. These new capabilities enable richer sound and smoother video in your presentation presentations.

On the Road

The first Pentium processor with MMX technology based note books to debut included that:

- Acer TravelMate 7000 (priced at \$2,550)

- Digital Minolta VP 575 (150 MHz)

- NEC Versa 6050MM (24 MB)

- Tandem Teac™ TACOT (SR 633) CD-ROM. This system provides a fast in display technology in the group, an XGA resolution screen that provides the same display space as a 15-inch CRT monitor. Even with this high performance display, the Teac manages approximately three hours of battery time. The TACOT is also available with a 2 GB hard drive for \$2,925 CDN.

Compaq Presario 1210

The stars of the act, capabilities of the new Presario 1210 redefine what a multimedia note book is all about. With built-in modem, CD-ROM drive, speakers, hard drive and desktop drive, these new products offer full-featured notebook functionality. The 11" high-contrast, sleek design allows the playing of video CD without a system computer, and the Presario Audio System completes the outstanding multimedia features.

The Presario 1210 features a 166MHz Intel Pentium processor upgradeable to 233MHz Intel Pentium processor with MMX technology and the following capabilities:

- 12.1" high contrast STN display
- 64MB of SDRAM
- 1 GB hard drive
- 14X CD-ROM drive
- 32X CD-ROM drive
- PrivateSound Audio System with integrated Ported Stereo Speakers
- Smart NMM Battery

Price: \$2,326

AUS Tech Travel Pro Series

AUS Travel Pro 158 and 365 each feature the 333MHz version of the Pentium processor with MMX technology. The 158 model comes with:

- 16MB of RAM, expandable to 64MB
- 12 inch display
- 255 hard drive
- SoundMaster Pro-compatible sound and stereo speakers
- Up to 1 MB of video RAM
- NetManager Accelerated Video

MMX technology adds a new dimension to the mobile PC experience, so no substantial increase in price over traditional models. Because mobile PCs are more self-contained than desktop units, the number of configuration options is smaller. For complete up to date information, check the aus.com website.

Software Completes the Multimedia Picture

Some things were made to go together, and that's the case with President's Processor with MMX™ technology and many of today's best multimedia titles. Major software developers have recognized the benefits of MMX media enhancement technology and are now offering applications that take advantage of them.* This guide is just a partial listing of the software designed for MMX technology to help you select applications that exploit the power and features of your Pentium with MMX technology-based system.

Games/Entertainment

pod™

by Soft Entertainment, Inc.

pod is a real-time racing simulation game in which your challenge is to be the first to escape a player whose vehicle is now rapidly destroying all life. Playable both locally and over the Internet, pod designers have created graphics, video, player processing and sound peripheral features that heighten your overall experience of the game.

Rebel Moon Rising™

From Wolf, Ltd.

This multiplayer interactive action game pits you against earth forces in the First Lunar War. Twenty distinct levels of simulated combat, taking place in four different sectors, provide a constant challenge. Mastering the capabilities of Intel's MMX technology, Rebel Moon Rising features advanced color lighting, interesting play in a realistic environment.

Grease™ Ransomed™

Demonstrates Photo Entertainment

In this interactive video sequel to the Arnold Schwarzenegger movie *Grease*, you are in a fight against the forces of corruption as you search for a traitor in your midst. Real realistic, interactive settings and an array of characters played by professional actors you must identify who is working against you and why.

Cyber Troopers Virtual On™

Soft Entertainment Inc.

Choose from eight "Unlabeled" opponents as you charge

into high speed battle in this total fighting game. To help you conquer your foes, Intel MMX technology gives you 16 color and 3D frames per second, multiplayer network control, and two-player split-screen mode.

G-NOME™

3rd Level, Inc.

G-NOME pushes realism simulation over the edge with the look of real-time machine as you face the armed giant. G-NOME is a networked multi-player game that combines fast screen refresh images, sound and graphics to give players an exhilarating multimedia experience.

Jenny Quest™ The Real Adventure

Cover-Up at Roswell

Vortex™ Sound and Vision

Something has crash landed on Earth—a saucer! According to the government, But the Quest Team knows better. An alien craft, strange technology, and a dangerous quest all lead you to some secrets as you use real technology to solve the mystery.

Education

View Home™ Deluxe

Blocks That Work

Now you can visualize and experiment with home design. Using the new intuitive, interactive version of Blocks That Works Home design tool View Home. Use the 3D window, single designed for Intel's MMX technology to experience first-hand through the home's interior with a wide camera view over through Internet-enabled design share.

The Treasures of Technology™

Hyper Point Multimedia Learning, Inc.

Co-published with Simon & Schuster Interactive, The Treasures of Technology uses 3D computer to let you explore and view the history of technology by tape, art, and video. Designed for MMX technology, this title features

*Some applications may be installed on non-MMX systems while others require MMX technology. For more information on MMX technology, visit www.intel.com.



Alas, poor victim

A forensic expert spins a gruesome thriller

BY DIANE TURBIDE

Kathy Reichs's Montreal office looks like a typical government-issue cubicle, except for a few startling differences. Above the usual discolored filing cabinets and the nondescript desks, several human and animal skulls sit on shelves along the windowless walls. Plunked on a large Tupperware container is a human skull with seven bullet holes in it. "Oh, that's part of a case I'm working on now," says Reichs, forensic anthropologist with Quebec's Laboratoire de Sciences Juridiques et de Médecine Légale. Of course, my grandfather could do this one. There's no question of cause of death. But the body was dismembered, and different parts of it were found in bags. I'm looking at cut marks—which is what Tempé does in my book, too."

The book Reichs is referring to is *Déjà Dead*, a just-released thriller about a female forensic anthropologist named Tempé Brennan who helps track down a sadistic serial killer. Set in Montreal, *Déjà Dead* earned Reichs a cool \$1.7 million two-book deal with Scribner in New York City, and foreign rights have been sold for editions in 15 languages. The Blade of the Month Club is offering it as a solo selection, and Reichs will tour 12 North American cities in a print, radio and TV promotional campaign. It is a fairly lengthy debut—especially for an author who is more used to writing scientific articles than suspenseful crime novels. But Reichs says she is in a writing "zone" and "effortless," and she is already eight chapters into the sequel.

A Chicago native with a PhD in anthropology, Reichs divides her time between teaching at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and writing and working at the headquarters of the Quebec provincial police in east-end Montreal (she first came to that city in 1985, on an academic exchange). The grim, smoke-filled glass-walled forensic labling houses various labs and autopsy suites, as well as a morgue and evidence for all potential police cases.

Reichs, the mother of three children (reading from age 19 to 36, appears to love her work. And she quickly pivots to talk about that, or about her new book, and her private life. The most she will allow is that her two daughters and her son are attending university in the United States, that all of them are pleased by her success, and that she is pursuing anthropology. She declines to reveal her age, and brushes at a question about her marital status, asking "Why does



everyone want to know that?" she *Déjà Dead*, Tempé is separated from her husband, Pete, and has one rebellious daughter, Kaye.

Reichs is much more comfortable explaining what she and her fictional counterpart do. Simply put, a forensic anthropologist makes bones talk. When a skeleton is found or when a corpse is too badly damaged for a pathologist to identify the person, Reichs is called in to help. Her assessment can reveal a person's sex, race and probable age. While most of her work is done in labs, she occasionally visits sites to help recover or exhume bodies without damaging them. She also conducts trauma analysis—determining just what kind of violent death occurred. "What attracted me to this area of anthropology was the practical aspect," Reichs notes. "People's lives are affected by what you do and say—you can't be wrong."

Of course, all this grisly activity has provided Reichs with plenty

of material for her crime writing. *Déjà Dead* draws from the several dismemberment cases she has been involved in the past decade. The most notable was that of a St-Eustache, Que., man, Serge Archambault, convicted in 1993 of killing and mutilating three women. The manner in which the women were killed was so horrifying that the author could be accused of sensationalizing her plot were it not based on real life. Usually the only contact that Reichs has with researchers is when she testifies at their trials. "I'm struck by how ordinary they look," she says. "You know just a guy." And only once has she been arrested, while testifying at a 1995 Orléans trial. When she concluded that a certain type of saw had been used to dismember a woman, the defendant threatened her, and extra security had to be brought in.

The book's gruesomeness is offset by straightforward descriptions of the scientific techniques used in such cases, everything from saw-mark patterns to X-ray micro-fluorescence and dental laser-mark analysis. The amount of highly technical information included in *Déjà Dead*—and, not least, the size of Reichs's advance—reflects just how much police and forensic investigators are banking on the public's appetite for the science of crime detection. Patricia Cornwell's series about Kay Scarpetta, the fictional chief medical examiner of Virginia—with which Reichs's book will inevitably be compared—have proven phenomenally popular. The Richmond, Va.-based author has managed to be among the nation's highest-paid writers, carrying about \$41 million for each of her recent books.

Reichs, who has read some of Cornwell's books and praises the science in them to be "very good," thinks that increasing media coverage of crime has partly contributed to the fascination with legal medicine. "People have all these terms thrown at them every day—DNA markers, blood tests, all that. I think readers want to know how these techniques really work." But *Déjà Dead* is more than a story wrapped around scientific minutiae; it also features a likable heroine in a colorful setting. Reichs clearly loves Montreal, and Tempé loses it with the position of the newly arrived. Recovering from an alcohol problem and her separation from her husband, she finds delights in the city's historic architecture, its new houses with wrought-iron balconies, its restaurants.

The dialogue crackles with Tempé's black humor and the cops' sardonic references to the "muggles" they are pursuing. Tempé, of course, has to deal with the real thing. "Muggles will abandon a corpse when exposed to light," Tempé notes. "They were dropping them from the body in the table, from the table to the floor in a slow but steady descent. Pale yellow grains of rice lay writhing by my feet." In between, the finds time to check out detective Andrew Ryan, who does nice things to a pair of Levi's.

On Aug. 12, Reichs appeared on Good Morning America to promote *Déjà Dead*. Back at her office in Montreal, she found a subpoena for the coming week. Ottawa trial of Fred Manning, charged with the 1995 murder of freelance journalist Louise Ellis. She had examined Ellis's remains after they turned up near Wakefield, Que. Reichs also wanted time to prepare for a seminar in body recovery techniques she was due to conduct at the Canadian Police College in Ottawa on Friday, similar to the course she gives regularly to FBI agents in Quantico, Va. Then, she received a phone call notifying her she might be needed at an autopsy the next day to help positively identify bodies. "Wow!" she exclaimed. "I've never been called to do an autopsy before." So director Jean-Claude Launeau and TV set Marie-Solène Lévesque had been killed in an airplane crash two days earlier. "Brill!" was the other word she used, French for brilliant.

Reichs concedes that writing fiction might be her way of dealing with the horrors brought to her door. "Yes, it might be cathartic," she muses. "The thing is that even though you have to take a clinical approach to your work, you can't lose sight of the fact that it was a person." □

'DEGREASE AND DEFLESH THE BONES'

UNNATURAL EXPOSURE
By Patricia Cornwell
(Pulitzer, 328 pages, \$24.95)

Even in the lurid, corpse-filled world of Dr. Kay Scarpetta, chief medical examiner for the state of Virginia, her reports discoveries of human torsos in two years raises alarm bells. Especially when Scarpetta links them to five others reported in hushed tones in the past year or so. And when she finds evidence of a new and lethal disease in yet another torso back in Richmond, *Unnatural Exposure* is off to a powerful start. After some recent efforts in her series, Cornwell returns to form in her eighth Scarpetta novel of



Cornwell: evidence lighting

monstrous kills, and the high-tech forensic science she tracks them down. Remember her focus on the obsessive and abrasive personality of Scarpetta—one of the most compelling, mysterious series characters of the past decade—Cornwell provides the details of the medical examiner's trade in cool, understated prose. But even Scarpetta, who casually lifts her head low into a "Y" through this flesh (where the latent force was found), degrease and deflesh the bones, get with an entomologist on the age of the maggots, "is

tormented by what she finds in a vein, alone, in the bottom of a gas can. The sweeter machinery of modern epidemic lighting, and Scarpetta's own fears and frustrations as she develops flu-like symptoms in quarantine, form the core of the novel. It's a good thing that Scarpetta and her work are so absorbing, because *Unnatural Exposure*, like most of the author's plots, squanders to an unnerving ending. And its vision of an underbelly of the country's health care is riveting. The medical examiner lab is frequently in riding in her impenetrable suit, lightroom, her open admission for the macro world of law enforcement that she is so only with her senselessness, and ungracious manner with her staff. (A dangerous woman to work for Scarpetta's employees die violently at a statistically improbable rate.) Scarpetta's concern with others, in fact, lies very in proportion to her health—in the end that she is truly in somebody only with the dead. But it is precisely that aspect of her complex character, her open dedication to the ancient carver's motto—"We speak for the dead"—that creates the compulsive attraction readers feel for her and gives Cornwell's work its force.

DIANE TURBIDE

A complex Oedipus

A classic Greek drama comes alive at Stratford

Talk about Oedipal. Forty-two years ago, a young actor named Douglas Campbell played the title role in *Oedipus Atreus*, the classic drama by Sophocles, at Ontario's Stratford Festival. Now, 75-year-old Campbell is directing a Stratford revival of that production—and it stars his own son, Benedict. Only those lucky enough to have seen both Campbell's debut and his latest to date whether Benedict has outdone Douglas as the unlucky king who unwittingly murders his own father and marries his mother. But the inter-season addition to the Stratford play bill (it recently opened alongside Edwardo de Filippo's 1946 comedy, *Almanac*) deserves to be a hit. As riveting and deeply moving, it demands the widespread prejudice that ancient Greek drama has to be dull.

In fact, as a daring departure from the way these works are usually staged in modern times, Campbell has followed the ancient Greek custom of introducing the tragedy with a lighter work called a satyr play. He proved in rehearsal by the Stratford cast, it spoils the exalted themes of Oedipus with a delightful irreverence. Wearing red clown shoes, the actor takes the events of Oedipus's life, using many obscure gestures and even some inspired baby talk.

Only the most dour puritan could object. The whole parody has the effect of clearing the air for the high art that follows. Campbell presents Oedipus with the same stately, realistic quality that, as far as anyone can tell, the Greeks of the fifth century BC did. The actors wear masks—large, deeply carved others very similar to those designed by Tsaoi Masochi for the famous 1955 production (which the current show is commemorating as part of the celebrations for the Festival Theatre's recent \$12 million boost). Most of the main performers also wear enormous plumed shoes, which enhance their nobility by requiring them to move with a measured, stately grace. Like Japanese Noh drama, this production slows down time, creating an atmosphere in which the slightest gesture—a nod of the head, the turn of a hand—can be meaningful.

It would have all sounded horribly but the



Campbell as Oedipus (behind), Ben as Oedipus, according

production succeeds because it honors two essential qualities of the play: its spellbinding poetry (reflected in W.D. Yot's verse translations) and the hell-bent momentum of the plot. One of the most finely constructed dramas ever written, *Oedipus Atreus* moves to words in bloody chains with the wild certainty of a machine: the victim who has just jumped off a high building. As Oedipus tries to root out the curse that is plaguing his city, he little suspects its source is himself. And then, as the evidence piles up, he continues to follow his trail with a greatness of soul that, in the end, is all that is left to him.

At first, Benedict Campbell's tenor voice seems too light for the role, as he strains to create a sense of Oedipus's booming authority. And yet the suggestion of hollowiness in the king's character works. This Oedipus is a bit of an imposter as, perhaps, all public men must be. He seems more believable, more genuinely honest, as he de-

scends into desperation. And when he exclaims for his last words—having discovered, offstage, that his wife and mother, Jocasta (Diane D'Aguiar), has killed herself, and having gouged out his own eyes with the pins that held her gown—he appears like a ruined Christ. In fact a wasteland of dried blood and grief. It is the most deeply shocking and moving moment in the production, and teaches the deepest mysteries of human suffering.

Douglas Rein (in costume of the 1855 version) is magnificent as Tiresias, the blind seer who discloses Oedipus's fate. The first, halting entrance of the old man, with his blind-like face, embodies the entire production. Diane D'Aguiar also triumphs in Jocasta, somehow lending her a queen's dignity combined with the severe determination of a peasant hill wife—a force more at home in Greece than even tragedies and legends. Perhaps the only serious weakness in the production is the chorus. Its members strike many picturesque tableaux, and enhance the poetry with considerable feel for its sonorous beauty. But they have a jarringly scolding effect, never quite catching the desperation and anxiety engulfing Oedipus's city.

It is a far cry from Oedipus Rex to the sunny liveliness of *Almanac*. The story of a rich Neapolitan womanizer, Domenico Soriano (Richard Monette), and his longtime companion, Filomena Marchionni (Lally Cadrano), the play opens with an ironic tirade from Domenico, who has just discovered that Filomena has tricked him into marriage. To see Monette, Stratford's artistic director, stride onto the stage again is a joy. This is his last appearance since a severe case of stage fright drove him out of the production 10 years ago—and interrupted one of the most brilliant acting careers in the country. He makes a pleasant and often amusing Domenico, but it may be a while before he resumes his old ability to crack into the recesses of a character's soul.

His wife, Cadrano, manages superbly to portray Filomena's inner bitterness—she is a former prostitute whose hard life has left her with an inability to cry—while retaining entirely sympathetic. With her commanding Italian accent, Cadrano's Filomena seems the very soul of Naples itself, fiery and extreme, especially in the defense of her three illegitimate sons, whom she wishes Domenico to adopt. And director Andrea Corbelli, in his Stratford debut, has wisely steered the drama away from too much love, leaving room for dark to be autochthonous as they are Italy.

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For the Record

Missteps and nimble melodies

Two acts stumble, while two others soar beautifully

DRAG
Ally Lang (Warner)

In a little more than a decade, it's long been her as a performance artist in a Nancy Sinatra way, the supposed reincarnation of Patsy Cline with a backing country-rock band, an unlikely Nashville success story with the nerve to ditch her girlie Queen, a broken power gal and a younger singer. Her last couple of albums with longtime collaborator Ben Mink were so awfully embraced by critics or fans as her earlier ones had been, so it's not surprising that she decided to put writing on hold to do an album of cover songs. But, predictably, she has gone against the grain once again, this time by making something of the album's theme, daring to associate it with success and using it as a metaphor for the equally dangerous addiction of love. What allows Lang to get away with most of her outrageousness is her undeniably gorgeous voice, and here its lushness is the slow wailing of Smoke Drowning

and the lovely *My Girl*. Unlucky, actually, that voice is unable to outrun Steve Miller's *The Joker* from sheer abrasion or Thelma Houston's *Don't Leave This Kind of Love Behind* from sheer force. The theme seems forced, the slightly surprising attitude is annoying and, ultimately, *Drag* is quite honest, feeling like no more than it is supposed to be: a girl who can't keep her head above water.

SONGS OF A CIRCULING SPIRIT
Tom Cochrane (EMI)

"Unplugged" is such an overused concept these days that it might be easier to count the number of established pop artists who haven't tried to recast their rock material acoustically (and, of course, sell the same songs more than once) than the ones who have. Still, there are times when the concept does, in fact, shed new light on an artist's work, and *Songs of a Circulating Spirit* is one of them. Free of all the ordinary



Lang: Cuddy (left), Kerner: Lang, smiling and self-deprecating

TREMOLO
Riley Rodde (Warner)

Blue Rodde has long been one of Canada's most reliable purveyors of moody country-pop, successfully balancing the distastefully different but equally emotional song-writing styles of smooth-wound Jim Cuddy and rough-edged Greg Kerner. But both Cuddy and Kerner have recently been working on solo projects, and Tremolo might be another indication that their partnership is waning. The problem is not a lack of high-quality material; almost any one of these songs would stand alone just fine, with *Moss & Tree* a classic (even if the two stars can't quite grasp Cuddy's loving, crinkly highbrow, and the one on instrumental touches, like the low-lyric solo on *Falling Down Blue*, are as strong as ever). It's more the overall loss of the album: there are way too many slow, plodding and, worst of all, long songs with clunk and no memorable jumping interludes. Among these are two slow, moody, typical songs: *No More*, *No More* and *Goodnight to Me*, both of which show off Kerner's and Cuddy's mastery of classic country songs, would help. But at the minimum, songs like *Falling Down Blue* and *Prayer* (which would be way over the line into self-defense). And the shock of energy provided by the closing *Grounded* just serves to point out the sleepiness of the previous selections.

OTHER SONGS
Rose Seaton (Arista/Universal)

For a long time, Toronto's Rose Seaton was one of those highly talented songwriters who received lavish praise from critics and peers but little notice from radio or record buyers. His self-titled 1995 album didn't do much in indie after Warner dropped its trademark. Records, and even having Elton John on a very vocal track didn't seem to help much. But Seaton's reputation slowly grew, and now there are signs that his fortunes are on the upswing, the most obvious being the excitement surrounding the release of his stunningly assured album. There's an understated melancholy to Seaton's gently insightful songs, but his raw, emotive voice and lovely (and not too much) melody make him a great songwriter. What makes *Seaton* feel so much more intimate is that Seaton is human too, he sings in *Secretly*, *Maybe*, and similar passages of feeling, guarded optimism, temptation and love lost, it only takes gently, even throughout the album. Seaton's shadow flickers over the songs from time to time, but Seaton is a true soul, and with any luck he will soon have a good sized audience of his own as well.

MARY DICKIE



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Allan Fotheringham

Building a bridge over sluggish water

Daryl Duke is back in Canada after another tour of the Orient and he's in uncharted (try Daryl Duke) territory with it, has the enthusiasm of a teenager and energy bubbles out his ears.

He invented an evening talk show on CBC TV before New York ever thought of it, he started the first independent television station in Vancouver, he went to Hollywood and made movies such as *Twilight*. He's done it all. Nothing surprises him.

It does not surprise him that Canada is, so slow. It just infuriates him, drives him wild. Another trip through Hong Kong and China mostly for his fun.

"Nothing ever changes here," he seems to sigh. "You get all the place and a shaggy like an overtake you. It's like walking in molasses." Nothing ever changes. The Quebec debate goes on, as it has for decades, centuries even. The West hates Toronto.

The Manhattan reporter, who has to be on Valium, Duke sits in his West Vancouver retreat on the cliffs looking out to Japan. Guess what the new Vancouver debate is? How to find a replacement for the three-lane Lions Gate Bridge that links the morning north-south commuters with the city itself. (Only anyone would build a three-lane bridge, with no one figuring out how to share the middle lane, as one of the greater mysteries of our lifetime.) Forty years ago, editorial writers at *The Vancouver Star* wrote in letters debate about what to do with a three-lane bridge. Today, they are arguing the same thing. The only thing that has changed is the situation of the editorial writers.

In Hong Kong, Duke finds they had the same problems—linking the island with the mainland. There are now high speed trains under the harbor, paid for by tolls. You never notice, thanks to Hong Kong's freeway system, whether you're moving along under water or above it. Hong Kong isn't just as with it.

It's where drivers don't have to. Hong Kong has an energy level equal to that of New York City. Its skyline is more spectacular than that of Manhattan. The "Tigers" of the Orient—Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Korea—are the economic whizkids of the Pacific. And Vancouver can't figure out a 49-year argument over a bridge.



NOT TITLED

There is a Canadian disconnect between its population and its rulers. The revolution that is Reform in Western Canada—siding over Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, rule in the House of Commons thanks to only four provinces—is one indicator. The proof of the disconnect is now in process in British Columbia, the most dispiriting example of government stupidity this scribbler's eyes have ever witnessed.

Clifford Olson, an animal discarded as a human being, has been flown at taxpayer expense from Quebec to British Columbia to plea—this defies Orwell and Kafka—for parole after murdering 11 children. It's not enough that he's allowed back in British Columbia. He's squeezed in under heavy guard to the Vancouver suburb of Surrey, where he conspired one of his gruesome crimes and where a 12-member jury will be selected from some underclass among the 130 citizens picked at random for the jury pool.

No doubt they will hear, once again, the details of how Olson liked to drive nails through the brains of his young victims while he was sexually violating them. This will help newspaper circulation, but not justice, nor respect for the fools in government who allow this outrage.

Olson, clearly a sick madman, is asking for early release from his minimum 20-year life sentence under Section 745 of the Criminal Code—the so-called last-hope clause. It allows, for some strange reason, first-degree murderers to apply for a reduction in their parole terms after serving at least 15 years.

Olson isn't a first-degree murderer. He's the most perverted serial killer in Canadian history who has been driving in disjunction with his innocent marginalization of the system, phone calls and letters to complaint reporters, the self-obsessed Minister of Canada who has learned how to work the system.

The "select trust" of senior "correctional officers" who will grant Olson through this insanity have been given "psychological intelligence" to learn how to deal with a jail-buster who has a history of "breaching" his guards. Front-page pictures show busy shots—rather like Duke on the streets—of the crowd being splattered by "bravely warned" security police carrying "high-powered rifles." He will be shielded in court by bulletproof glass. Just like Adolf Eichmann in Israel. He'll live it.

There is not a hint hope in hell that Olson will be granted his wish for parole. All it will do is drag once again into grief the parents of 11 children who live in the neighborhood and have been threatened for 15 years now by the constant media attention paid to a nut who has to take his correction in prison else he become a terrorist he would be killed by his counterparts fellow prisoners.

They have their own standards. The "correctional" authorities of this country have none, when they allow this disgrace. It's why there is a disconnect, a population that doesn't trust its rulers.

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